REGISTERED No. 17—1873

547

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,912.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The departure of the s.s. ASSYRIA for Calcutta and intermediate Ports has been POSTPONED until TUESDAY the 16th current, at 4 P.M.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th June, 1874, at 2 P.M.

June 1874.		July 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave BUSREH	6
„ Kurrachee	21	„ Mahomerah	6
„ Guadur	22	„ Fao	6
„ Muscat	24	„ Koweit	8
„ Bunder Abbas	26	„ Bushire	8
„ Linga	[illegible]	„ Linga	12
„ Bahrein	30	„ Bunder Abbas	14
„ Bushire July	2	„ Muscat	16
„ Fao	[illegible]	„ Guadur	18
„ Mahomerah	2	„ Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSREH	3	Arrive BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th June 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 129 H. P., Commander T. Nailor, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurrumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurrumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurrumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

[illegible]

[illegible] Children not above [illegible]

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

[illegible] WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

[illegible] SATURDAY, [illegible] August 1874.

[illegible] will be [illegible] and published a day or two beforehand.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

F. ROWLAND,
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.

LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 19th June, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA, (2,798 Tons, and 530 H.P.,) Captain A. Coleman, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th June 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 15th June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MALWA, (2,933 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 12th June.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.

46 Bales damaged cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th June 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Falkland Road without the Fort of Bombay.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Co., will sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock P.M., on the Premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy Oomerigar and Jamsetjee Dhunjibhoy Omerigar, the following valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Foras freehold new Salt Batty ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, erected built and standing thereon, situate and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the north side of Falkland Road leading to Grant Road in the Subdistrict of Mazagon, and formerly were in the occupation of Dhunjeebhoy Cooverjee, and Jamsetjee Dhunjibhoy, and is now occupied by the said Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy, and his tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 65 G. and 65 H. and containing by admeasurement 744 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows :—that is to say on the east by the vacant ground of Khutree Bhimjee Nagjee, on the west by the passage used in common, on the north by the said Falkland Road, and on the south by the property of Pestonjee Merwanjee.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 15th June 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,
No. 6, FORBES STREET.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A new Buggy with Lamps painted dark green lining to match.

Also

A Second Hand English-built Brougham in good order.

The property of D. Nicolson, Esquire.

A nearly new Madras-built Dog Cart, with lamps, in excellent order, by Leggett and Sons.

The property of a gentleman.

A Calcutta-built high wheeled Dog-cart with lamp by Dock & Co., in perfect good order.

The Property of [illegible], Esq., proceeded to Europe.

[illegible] English-built Dog-cart, with moveable hood, in [illegible] and a set of Harness.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay:—A first-class rosewood, tricord check-action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400 and is one of the finest pianos in India.

And Also,

2 New Light Palanquin Office Shigrams with lamps to be sold under [illegible].

One [illegible] English-built nearly new miniature Brougham, two new boat-shaped Open Carriages, self-driving Phaetons, also a few sets plated and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips, and few pairs of steel pole chains and Carriage Lamps.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 15th June 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their Rooms No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of the following viz.

Brass two light chandeliers, brass and bronze hanging lamps, bronze argand lamps, large and small picture frames, pictures in maple and gilt frames, brass table time pieces, chamber and table candle sticks, plated mounted new and second hand harnesses, Australia butter, waterproof coats for monsoon suitable for hamals, sepoys, coachmen, &c.

10 Cases jams such as raspberry, strawberry, cherry jams, plum jams, red and black currant jam, real dundee and lemon marmalade, &c.

15 Cases fresh biscuits by Huntly, Palmer & Co. and Peek Frean & Co., such as combination, pupil mixed, gems, &c.

On account and at the risk of Jeykisandas Golabdas—
J. G.—420-9—10 Cases white and blue pot papers, per s. s. Trafalgar.

On account and at the risk of concerned :—

3 Cases Chimnies by Tucker.
4 „ Lip Do. 1 inch.
2 „ Slip Do. 1 „
100 Kegs of Green Paints.
1 Case containing fancy and gilted pocket Note-books.
4 Casks of Portwine.

Furniture consisting of blackwood-carved chiffoniers, full-carved lady's writing tables, round tables, pier tables, carved chairs with spring, wardrobes, cup-boards, presses, reclining couches, sofas with spring, circular tables, China tables, cradles, easy chairs, &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jacconets, scarfs, prints, chintz, dhooties, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of 54 Shares of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P. M. precisely, Messrs. Jehangeer Hormusjee and Co. will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from the Directors of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at the old office No. 7, Hummum Street, fifty-four (54) Shares of the aforesaid Company of Rupees One thousand (1,000) each fully paid up.

A deposit in cash of 25 per cent. at the time of sale and the balance of purchase money within eight (8) days from the date thereof will have to be paid to the Secretary of the said company. Scrips for the shares will be issued to the purchaser or purchasers on his or their executing the memo and articles of association which will lie at the Company's Office, No. 1, Church Street, for signature.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th June 1874.

NOTICES.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

JUST PUBLISHED PRICE Rs. 9.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America. Bombay—Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT is believed that there exists a very general desire in Bombay to see the names of the late MR. JOHN CONNON and MR. JAMES TAYLOR perpetuated by some appropriate Memorials. In order to decide upon the course to be taken to attain this object, it is proposed to HOLD a MEETING in the Durbar Room, at the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th, at 4 45 P.M. Citizens of all classes are invited to attend, and offer their counsel and co-operation in the matter.

J. M. MACLEAN, } Honorary Secretaries,
W. MARTIN WOOD, } *pro tem.*

Saturday, 13th June 1874.

NOTICE.—ABKAREE FARMS of the Talukas Wada, Shapoor, Moorbar, Kallian, Bhewndy, Panwell and Kurjut, for the ensuing year, will be sold at Tanna, on the 29th June 1874.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 11th June 1874.

TO LET OUT, at Lease or otherwise, at a moderate rate, TWO PIECES of VACANT GROUND on the right hand side of the Public Road at Ghorrupdeo, close to Alexandra Mill, belonging to Mr. Kessowjee Naik, most suitable for Mills, &c., &c. For particulars and conditions apply to GUNPUT MANICKJEE, at Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, or MUDDON CRUSTNAJEE, Head Clerk, Crown Office, High Court, Fort.

TO LET, a convenient HOUSE in Hummum Street, with Comodious Shop. The 2 Upper Stories are equally convenient for a Dwelling house or for Offices. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Also all information can be obtained regarding Buying and Selling. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

WHITE FRENCH WINES.
(Suitable for the Hot Season).

Cash Prices	Qts. per doz. Rs.	a.
BARSAC	18	0
HAUT SAUTERNE	22	8
SUPERIOR SAUTERNE.	30	0
CHABLIS	16	0
SUPERIOR CHABLIS	21	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Now Ready,
SECOND EDITION OF
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Passenger Time Tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
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  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
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Steam Navigation Companies :—
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  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

GUINNESS' STOUT,
BOTTLED BY
SPARKS AND MOLINE.

JUST LANDED PER S.S. ABBOTSFORD,
A Fresh Supply of the above Favourite
STOUT.

QUARTS, in Casks of 3 dozen each ....Rs. 6 0 per doz.
PINTS do. 6 do. .... „ 4 4 do.
SINGLE DOZENS AT FOUR ANNAS PER DOZ. EXTRA.

BASS' BEER,
BOTTLED BY
CAMERON AND SAUNDERS.

QUARTS, in Casks of 3 dozen each ....Rs. 5 12 per doz.
PINTS, do. 6 do. .... „ 3 12 do.
IMPERIAL PINTS, do. 4 dozen each .... „ 4 12 do.
SINGLE DOZENS AT FOUR ANNAS PER DOZ. EXTRA.

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK,
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM
SWITZERLAND.

Note.—Observe that the Genuine Swiss Milk has the words "Prepared in Switzerland" written across the label in Red Ink.

Rs. 7 per dozen, Cash.

OILMANSTORES,
BY
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S,
BELOW COST PRICES TO CLEAR STOCK.

A FRESH IMPORTATION
OF
WINES.
FOR PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG.

KINLOCH'S WINES, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market :

		Per dozen Rs.
SHERRY—Reform		15
„ Virgin	„	17
„ Diamond	„	21
„ Amontillado	„	28
PORT—Double Diamond	„	22
CATALAN—White	„	15
CLARET—St. Julien	„	21
HOCH—Rudesheim	„	23
CHABLIS—Superior	„	18
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts	„	30
„ Pints	„	16
MOSELLE—Quarts	„	30
„ Pints	„	16
BRANDY—Royal Cognac	„	19
„ Raynard's	„	27
WHISKEY—Fine old Irish	„	24

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

MONDAY, 15TH JUNE,
BY DESIRE
THE GREEN BUSHES.

TUESDAY, 16TH JUNE.
OTHELLO.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH JUNE.
BLACK SHEEP.

THURSDAY, 18TH JUNE.
A HANDSOME HUSBAND AND BURLESQUE LURLINE.

LAST TWO NIGHTS.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 19TH AND 20TH JUNE.
MORE NOVELTIES.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S COMPANY
WILL APPEAR AT POONA
BEGINNING MONDAY, 22ND JUNE,
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 4	UPPER CIRCLE	Rs. 2
STALLS	„ 3	PIT	„ 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a Plan is on view. Doors open at half-past 8; commence at 9.

TOWN HALL POPULAR CONCERTS.
Under the Direction of the Organ Committee.

A CONCERT will be given on THURSDAY, the 18th June, at a quarter before 6 o'clock, punctually. ADMISSION AT THE NORTH DOOR ONLY, BY PAYMENT OF ONE RUPEE.

PROGRAMME.

Organ	Toccata (D minor)	*J. S. Bach.*
	Adagio, from a Sonata	*Beethoven.*
Tenor Solo	"The Thorn"	*Shield.*
Contralto Solo	"The Fisher Maiden"	*Meyerbeer.*
Baritone Solo	"Yeoman's Wedding"	*Poniatowski.*
Organ	Andante	*Mozart.*
Soprano Solo	"Robert soi que jaime"	*Meyerbeer.*
Duett (Tenor and Baritone)	"The moon has raised her lamp above"	*Benedict.*
Organ	Overture ("Saul")	*Handel.*

NOTICE.—FOUR CURRENCY NOTES of Rupees 100 each out of the six numbered, 78549, 79395, 79399, 79400, 79751, 79752 HAVE BEEN STOLEN from my House, No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant. Any person furnishing a clue to this robbery will be handsomely rewarded.

JAMSETJEE DHUNJEEBHOY WADIA,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT CALCUTTA.

In the matter of WALTER NEWTON and ALFRED PRESTON, lately carrying on business in co-partnership at Belatee Bungalow, Calcutta, as Wine Merchants and Dealers in Oilmans and other Stores and Provisions, under the firm of PAYNE and COMPANY, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an Order of this Court made in the above matter on and bearing date the second day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four it was ordered that TUESDAY the first day of December One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four should be fixed for a Meeting of Creditors for proof of debts of the Insolvents' Bombay Firm of Payne and Company, and that the Creditors of the said Firm of Payne and Company, Bombay, who might be resident in British India, should on or before the thirty-first day of August One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, and the Creditors of the same firm who might be resident out of British India should on or before the thirty-first day of October One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four file in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a statement of the amount of their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvents in their said Firm of Payne and Company, Bombay, duly verified by affidavit, and that thereupon the said Chief Clerk should form a schedule of the said Bombay Firm of Payne and Company from the claims so to be filed.

A. B. MILLER, Official Assignee.

Calcutta, 8th June 1874.

JUST PUBLISHED. PRICE Rs. 9.
MILITARY LAW
AND THE
PROCEDURE OF MILITARY COURTS.
A TEXT BOOK.

For Officers of the Army in India, prepared chiefly with the view of Facilitating Study for the Garrison Instruction Examinations.

By
COLONEL F. C. MAISEY,
Deputy Judge Advocate General, Bengal.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED. PRICE Rs. 12-8.

INDIAN MEDICAL OFFICERS' VADE MECUM : Containing all the G. G.Os, G. O. S C. C. and Circular Memos affecting Medical Officers ; together with Forms of Procedure under various circumstances and General Observations from a Medical Officer's entrance into the service till his Final Retirement; by Dr. C. R. FRANCIS, Bengal Medical Establishment.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS of the GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, for 1873, with Index, in continuation of Theobald's Acts.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STAPLEY'S GRADUATED TRANSLATION EXERCISES—1. ENGLISH-MARATHI, MARATHI-ENGLISH. 2. ENGLISH-GUJARATHI, GUJARATHI-ENGLISH, with Remarks and Rules for the Guidance for Native Teachers and Students. SIX ANNAS EACH.

*** *Specimen Copies will be sent gratis to Schoolmasters upon application.*

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CHEVERS' MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE FOR INDIA. With a view to clearing out the Edition, the remaining Copies have been reduced to Rs. 12, cash.

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FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

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MANUFACTURERS.
(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

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BALDNESS.

THE many causes which in India result in this affliction, may be summed up in the one great *fons et origo mali,*—neglect to use the

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

The "Douche" contains neither cantharides, acetic acid, mineral ingredients, nor any other substance repugnant to a clean, healthy skin. No other cosmetic whatever for the nurture of the hair is required during its use, as it supersedes Oils, Pomades, Washes, and Bandoline; maintaining the hair in perfect health or restoring it where it has fallen off. The "Douche" is an irresistible toilet requisite to all who have any appreciation of physical comfort, or sense of the agreeable.

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IMPORTANT TO
OVERLAND PASSENGERS
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ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT,

Consisting of the following Useful Requisites of the best Manufacture.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ......Rs. 10 to	17 0	Travelling Hats	5 0	Toilet Covers, each	0 14	Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inch	6 8
Overland do	25 0	Bathing Drawers	2 0	Portmanteaux or	12 8	Portable Baths for Travellers ... } from	30 0
Warm do	35 0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 14	Overland Trunks	23 0	Bath Sponges, large	3 8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes } from	35 0	Best Linen do.	6 0	Solid Leather Trunks	49 0	Sponge Bags	2 0
Dressing Gowns, from ...	10 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	Extra Large do.	75 0	Soap Boxes	1 8
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen.)	16 8	Cotton Socks	9 8	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Soap Tablets	1 0
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White do	22 8	Warm Gloves per pair	1 14	Cash Bags	6 12	Tooth Brush Guards	0 14
Flannel do Shrunk	49 0	Warm Mufflers, each	2 0	Courier Bags	6 12	Nail do.	0 14
Silk and Wool	52 0	Pin Scarfs	1 0	Soiled Linen do	4 12	Cloth Brushes	3 8
Under Vests	14 0	Sailors Knott	1 12	Money Belts	3 8	Hat Brushes	1 0
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Sleeping Suits, each ...	6 8 to 17 8	Best Alpaca Umbrellas	6 8	Leather Purses	2 0	Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1 0
Cardigan Jackets	9 8	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Rug Straps, Patent	2 0	Shoe Horns	1 0
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Travelling Caps	3 8	Marsella Quilts	12 8	English Feather Pillows	7 8	Hand Mirrors	2 4
		Wool Down Quilts	18 0	Horse Hair do.	7 8		
		Blankets, each	9 8	Travelling do.	2 0		
		Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds } from	15 0	Air Pillows	6 0		

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FROM THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL INDIAN TEXTURES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Drab Vulcanized Cambric, light and strong, will resist the most severe weather and not stick	Coats	10 0	12 8
	Entire Suit.	18 0	20 0
Best Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, the lightest material produced, that can be relied on, very strong and durable	Coats	13 0	15 0
	Entire Suit.	20 0	23 0
Inverness Capes, made of the above material, *most useful* to those who take *horse exercise*, thoroughly covering the body, and keeping a dry saddle		25 0	28 0
A Speciality for Ladies :—Sleeve Mantles with reversible Hoods (which can be detached when required), made of the best light India Cloth. Length from 48 to 52 inches		33 0	37 0
Waterproof Sheeting, best quality, 72 inches wide, per yard		6 8	7 8
Umbrellas ... Best Brown Italian Silk, with strong Paragon Frames	Gent's	10 8	12 0
	Ladies'	8 8	9 8
Umbrellas ... Stout Alpaca		6 8	7 8

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
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BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK, the lightest material made, warranted not to stick. Coats	from 10 8	to 18 0
SUITS	from 20 0	to 30 0
DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK, made of the above material but rather stouter. Coat	15 0	
SUITS	25 0	
DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK INVERNESS CAPES, very light	from 27 0	to 30 0
THE NEW MILITARY REGULATION WATERPROOF CAPES, all sizes,	from 40 0	to 50 0
42 Inches Wide, WHITE WATERPROOF SHEETING	per yard 4 8	
62 Inches Wide, DRAB FINE TWILL, Do. do.	„ 6 8	

UMBRELLAS.

SILK	from 10 8	to 18 8
ALPACA	from 5 0	to 7 8

PITH HELMETS

COVERED WATERPROOF, very light and well ventilated............ 10 8

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

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White India Rubber Coats	Rs. 13-8	or Rs. 19-8 suit.
White India Rubber Leggings	„ 4-8	
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Double Vulcanized White Rubber Coats, extra thick for rough Wear	„ 11-0	or Rs. 17-8 suit.
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Leggings	„ 4-8	
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Caps	„ 3-8	
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Coats, recommended for board-ship wear	„ 20-0	or Rs. 27-8 suit.
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Leggings	„ 5-8	
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Caps	„ 3-8	

INVERNESS CAPES.

White India Rubber Capes	Rs. 18-0	Rs. 25 suit.
White India Rubber Leggings	„ 5-8	
White India Rubber Caps	„ 3-8	
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Capes	„ 25-0	Rs. 33 suit.
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Leggings	„ 5-8	
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Any of the above sold separately.

SOU WESTER HATS, each............Rs. 4, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 5.

AMERICAN LEATHER CLOTH.
Of Extra Thickness, for
SEPOYS AND GHORAWALLAS CLOAKS AND PUGREE COVERS.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

To envelope the entire figure, invaluable to Travellers............Rs. 10-8 to 25

LADIES' GALOSHES ....Rs. 3 per pair.
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GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER HESSIAN BOOTS, Rs. 12-8 to 17-8

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COTTON :	ALPACA :	SILK :
Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8.	Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 7-8.	Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 20.

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9 & 10 CHURCH GATE STREET, 22 AND 23 RAMPART ROW,
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NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
(OF MADRAS),
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC, to their large STOCK of every description of Furniture for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes, and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c., &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE, Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, Carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Prie-dieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c., &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete. Rs. 1,000.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Billiard Cloth 80 yards for a full size Billiard Table.

Set of 3 Balls	Rs. 21
Ditto 12	„ 80
Pyramidal	„ 112

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; No. 2 & 3 from Rs. 3 to 10 each.

Cue Tips 8 annas a doz.
Chalk 12 „

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to 350.

GILT MOULDING for Frames, Oil Paintings, Photographs, from ¼ inch to 6 inches broad, of the best selection, all kinds of Frames, Gilt, Rose, Maple, and other Woods, and also Gilt Furnitures made to order.

An Illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

D. & Co. have Presentation Articles and Table Ornaments, Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromo-lithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE AND GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINES, Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses, advantageously complete those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pression or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS—Double action, easy to work by hand; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING—Very strongly made for Verandah, Ante-room, Staircase.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door Locks, Boxes and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes from 4 to 6 livers, Porcelain Nobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass head, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New model for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS—Expressly made for India, Punka-proof, gives a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles Rs. 25.

MARBLE—For Pavement, white and black, 1 square foot, Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots, HORSE HAIR-CLOTH—China and French Damasks, Red, Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS—With borders, new patterns, Brussel, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres representing Landscapes, Streets, Inns, Drawing-rooms, &c., &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Board, also re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government House of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, many them hope for a continuance of it.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.
Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, Limited.—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY, held THIS DAY, at noon, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, the following RESOLUTIONS (passed at the MEETING held on 18th May, were confirmed :—

1.—That this Company be wound up voluntarily.

2.—That Mr. Alfred Joseph Macbay be appointed Liquidator thereof.

3.—That such Liquidator be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to sell the moveable and immoveable property, outstandings, credits, and effects of this Company, subject to its liabilities, to a New Company to be hereafter formed, and to receive from the said new Company 1,200 Shares thereof, of the par value of Rs. 500 (of which Rs. 300 per Share will be taken as paid up), to be distributed amongst the Shareholders of this Company in accordance with the number of Shares held by them, and that the said Liquidator be at liberty to, and do, sign all conveyances or other documents which may be necessary to carry out the above object.

SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 4th June 1874.

WITH reference to the above, I hereby give Notice, that I am prepared to deliver to holders of Shares in this Company a similar number of Shares in "The Bengal Jute Pressing (Brunton's Patent) and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and Shareholders are requested to SEND in their SCRIP CERTIFICATES without delay for the purpose of being exchanged.

A. J. MACBAY, Liquidator,
Of the Brunton's Patent Press Company, Calcutta, Limited.
4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, 4th June 1874.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16 D, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th June 1874, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming as a special Resolution in conformity with Section 51 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, the following Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 26th day of May 1874 :—

"That the Company's Mill be enlarged and improved by the addition of 10,000 New Spindles or thereabouts and 100 New Looms, and by the erection and provision of such new or additional Building, Machinery, Engines, and Boilers as the Directors may think necessary for properly working the same, and that the Board of Directors of the Company be and they are hereby authorized to increase the Capital of the Company by the issue of 100 additional Shares of Rs. 1,250 each; and that the Directors be at liberty to issue and allot the said last mentioned Shares and all or any of them at such time or times hereafter, and in such manner and at such prices or price (at a discount or otherwise) as they may in their absolute discretion think proper, and that in the meantime and pending such issue of Shares the Directors may raise and borrow (as provided by the Articles of Association of the Company) any and all such monies as may be required for the purposes aforesaid. And that the Directors shall not be bound to make the said issue or allot any of the said additional Shares unless and until they shall think it necessary in the interest of the Company to do so."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 5th June 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY next, the 15th June 1874, the following ALTERATIONS in the running of Passenger Trains will take effect, viz :—

The present Train from Bombay at 9-30 A.M. will leave instead at 7 A.M., arriving at Poona at 3 P.M.

The present train from Poona at 11 0 A.M. will leave instead at 9-0 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 5-0 P.M.

Additional Passenger Trains will leave Bombay daily at 11-0 A.M., reaching Poona at 6-30 P.M., and leaving Poona at 2-0 P.M., arriving in Bombay at 9-30 P.M.

The Down Local Kalian Train will leave Bombay at 6-5 P.M., as at present, and will run on to Kasara, arriving there at 11-10 P.M.

The Up Train now leaving Kalian at 8-25 A.M., will start from Kasara at 5-15 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 10-17 A.M., as at present.

The Train for Kalian which now leaves Bombay at 9-0 P.M. will leave instead at 7-45 P.M., arriving at Kalian at 10-0 P.M.

The Train now leaving Kalian at 5-50 A.M. will start from there at 5-30 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 7-45 A.M., as at present.

The Mixed Train from Bhosawal for Budnera will leave as at present at 6-20 A.M., reaching Budnera at 4-50 P.M., instead of at 5-45 P.M.

The Train now leaving Budnera at 6-15 P.M. will leave instead at 5-15 P.M., and arrive at Amraoti at 5-45 P.M.

For other and consequent alterations, and for further particulars, see the Company's Time Bill of 15th June 1874. Any additional information can be obtained at the Stations, or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th June 1874.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 13TH JUNE, 1874.

THE dulness in the Liverpool Cotton Market continues to increase, Reuter's closing report for to-day being "heavy, Surats in favour of buyers," sales 8,000 bales, imports 7,000. Spot prices are unaltered, Fair Dhollera being given at 5¼d. and Fair Oomra at 5⅜d., but arrivals are apparently lower, Fair Oomra, May-June shipment, Cape, being quoted at 5⅛d., a decline of ⅛d. per lb. from the last quotation we have heard of. In New York Mid Uplands have declined to 18c. and futures are also reported ⅛d. to ⅛c. per lb. lower. From the figures given below it will be seen that the visible supply for the U. K. has increased during the week 45,000 bales, and exceeds by 17,040 bales the total of the corresponding day in 1873 which was the largest during the year. In all probability Friday's figures are the heaviest we shall see this year, and the excess as compared with last is unimportant; but, as we have previously pointed out, we must now also take into account the unusually heavy supplies on the Continent, and larger stocks both at the American ports and here, amounting in the aggregate to an increased supply of probably not less than 300,000 bales. As regards Bombay cotton the position is specially unfavourable. With the comparatively moderate stock on the spot of 157,000 bales, the official report for the week says that there has been considerable pressure to sell at a decline of ⅛d. to ¼d., and if this is the case now the outlook for July and August with a ready stock of 350,000 bales or over is anything but assuring.

The following is the visible supply of cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the 12th instant as compared with last week and the corresponding date last year :—

	1874.	Last Week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	955,000	960,000	847,430
Do London	157,500	157,500	175,030
American afloat	120,000	120,000	288,000
East Indian afloat	500,000	450,000	405,000
Total	1,732,500	1,687,500	1,715,460

The comparative American figures are :—

	1874.	Last Week.	1873.
Week's receipts	12,000	17,000	19,000
,, Exports to U. K.	14,000	19,000	23,000
,, to Continent	11,000	6,000	......
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,692,000	......	3,450,000
,, exports to U. K. from 1st Sept.	1,747,000	......	1,733,000
,, ,, to Continent from 1st Sept.	971,000	......	723,000
Stocks at American Ports	275,000	296,000	255,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market continues flat with little doing, 7 lbs. Shirtings being quoted 1½d. per piece lower; other goods unchanged. Coffee is steady. There is nothing new respecting other produce markets.

Consols are quoted at 92⅝d; French Rentes 94¼, an advance of ¼; Bar Silver 58⅛.

Respecting business here there is almost nothing to report. In STERLING EXCHANGE we have not heard of a single transaction of any importance, and rates may accordingly be quoted the same as yesterday, although the feeling is still in favour of sellers:—Bank Bills 6 months' sight 1s. 10⅝d.; Credits 1s. 10⅞d.; Documents 1s. 10 15/16d. per rupee. On Calcutta rates are also unaltered, say 3-16d. premium for demand and ½ per cent. discount for 30 days' sight.

MONEY becomes easier every day, and the unsettled feeling, originated in Calcutta by the announcement of the New Loan and reflected here, has given place to a strong opinion in favour of cheaper money. As a natural consequence the demand for GOVERNMENT PAPER is steadily improving with hardening rates, to-day's quotations being for Fours Rs. 103¼; Fours and a half Rs. 104⅞; Fives and a half Rs. 109¼. The comparatively low price of Fours is due to the effect of the new loan, to which, however, considerably more influence is apparently conceded than the amount justifies. The addition of 2½ crores to existing Loans of 42½ crores can be but very slightly felt, and if the other denominations—which are terminable loans and pretty certain to be reduced to 4 per cent. as soon as they mature—are worth present figures the difference at the moment seems too great. The probable rate of allotment of the 2½ crores is attracting some little attention, and from what we can learn it seems by no means improbable that a considerable portion of it at least will be tendered for at 103. Money in London being so cheap with every apparent prospect of continuing so for some time to come may possibly tempt home capitalists to subscribe freely, the last issue of 5 millions in London having drawn more attention to Indian securities as a means of investment.

SHARES.—The market has been very steady with a fair business doing, but prices show no material change. We quote :—

New Bank of Bombay	795
Ditto 2nd Re-Issue	486½
Colaba Land Company	1,445
Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited	132
Mazagon Land Company	990
Alexandra Spinning & W. Co.	1,650
Alliance Spinning & Weaving Co.	3,000
Bombay United	1,450
Dhurumsey Spinning	1,890
Great Eastern	1,350
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,480
Manockjee Petit's	1,440
Royal	2,825
Treacher and Company	380 xd.

In COTTON we have not heard of a single transaction on European account and prices are quite nominal. The arrivals reported for yesterday are comparatively heavy—3,588 bales, consisting chiefly of Sawginned Dharwar, Veerumgaum, Barsee, Julgaum and Khangaum.

FREIGHTS.—Any quotations are purely nominal, the enquiry being quite at a standstill. Ready ships may be quoted at £2 and steamers at £2 15 for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS and YARNS are quite unaltered.

WURDHA STATE RAILWAY.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage of Wurdha State Railway, Hinganghaut and Soongaum Stations for week ending 9th May.

	RECEIPTS. Rs. a. p.	TRAIN MILEAGE.
Passengers	149 9 0	42
Goods	739 3 0	72
Electric Telegraph	4 5 0	...
Total	893 1 0	Total...... 114

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE ST. PIERRE, 410 tons, Captain H. Sallabery, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo.

THE SHIP TIMOR, 901 tons, Captain B. T. Robbins, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 4,617 bales cotton, 199 bales wool, 2,814 cwts. linseed, 235 cwts. myrabollams, and 85 cwts. coir yarn.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain W. Stewart, which arrived in harbour on the 12th inst from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, brought the following cargo:—From Baghdad—10 bundles specie and 1 bundle cloth. From Bussorah—22 bundles specie, 3 bundles grass, 18 bundles reeds, and 42 packages ghee. From Bushire—31 bundles specie, 53 cases assafœtida, 38 packages silk, 5 packages merchandise, 49 bundles roots, 4 packages sundries, 4 bags tobacco, 4 bags cotton, 2 bags bedana seeds, 2 cases and 290 kegs rose oil, 1 package books, and 66 bags almonds. From Linga—9 bundles specie, 1 package ghee, 2 bundles pearls, 20 bundles pearl-shells, 6 packages sharkfins and fishmaws. From Bunder Abbass—17 boxes specie, 2 bags pista, 60 bags wool, 11 packages sharkfins and fishmaws, 5 bags coppers, 5 bundles seeds, 7 bags almonds, 5 bags rose-buds, 1 case assafœtida and 1 case fruit. From Muscat—12 bundles specie, 1 case hulwa, 3 packages merchandise, 1 box pearls, and 2 water-tanks. From Guader—3 packages shark-fins and fishmaws. From Kurrachee—26 packages dry fish, 7 packages sharkfins and fishmaws, 138 bundles roots, 138 packages wool, 22 dubbers ghee, 4 bundles cummin seed, 4 dubbers indigo powder, 4 casks indigo, 3 cages birds, 2 casks empty soda-water bottles.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	F. Currim	Nacoda	Jeddah.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Timour, Robbins, to Liverpool.
Barque St. Pierre, Sallabery, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Dacca (s)	Dickinson	Moulmein, June 2.
	Cashmere (s)	Hutton	Bombay, May 16.
	Nearcius	Bray	Liverpool, March 4.
	British Envoy	Magrath	London, Feb. 20.
10	Precurseur (s)	Viellet	Moulmein, June 5.
	Saint Malo	Blair	London, Feb. 17.
	Nagpore	Morris	Liverpool, March 4.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.		
9	Cassandra (s)	....	....
	Richmond (s)	....	....
	Star of Erin	....	....
10	Lotus (s)	....	....
	James C. Stevenson	....	....
	Iskunder Shah	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June		
11	Easthmond	London.
	East Lomond	London.
	Veloce	London.
12	Patna (s)	Calcutta & N. Ports.

DEPARTURES.

June.		
10	Bertha (s)	Calcutta.
	Meinam (s)	Pondicherry & Galle.
11	Australia (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS, 13TH JUNE.

FROM LONDON.

Marina, s, 5 cases thread, Jewanjee Noorbhoy.
Mongolia, s, 10 cases candles, Essoofally Samsoodin; 8 bales printing paper, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Milford, 46 cases oilmanstores, Dawoodbhoy Abdoolhusun.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 50 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 200 boxes and 2 hogsheads brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS—13TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

East, 110 bales cotton, Pell, Cassels and Co.
Mahableshwer, 5 bales cotton, Dyal Morarjee.
Jean Ingelow, 46 bales cotton, Jugmohundass Munmohondass; 118 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 75 bales cotton, Nayrandas Chuturbhooj; 55 bales hemp, Dyal Poonja; 80 bales cotton, Choonilall Lowjee.
Jane Law, 76 bales cotton, Abhachund Panachund; 205 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 1,682 cwts cair yarn, Nanjee Khatow; 36 bundles linseed, John Campbell and Co.
West Stanley, s, 14 bales cotton, Runchordass Vurjeewandass; 50 bales cotton, Buldewdass Damodur; 50 packages vermillion, Hajee Ebram Fuckeermahomed; 4 bales cotton, Tiruthdass Nundram; 800 packages wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Marina, s, 198 bales wool, and 4 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 13 bales wool, Tiruthdass Dhoolchund; 65 bales wool, Nebraz Natumdass; 110 bales cotton, Runchordass Bapoobhoy; 28 bales cotton, Coorsey Khetsey; 50 bales cotton, Mowjee Mooljee; 31 bales wool, Tiruthdass Nundram; 72 bales wool, S. Tyebjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa, s, 35 pieces E. teeth and 4 packages genda horns, Hormusjee Nusserwanjee; 231 bales cotton, Nursey Kessojee and Co; 32 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co; 5 bundles E. teeth, and 250 bales cotton, Jairaz Peerbhoy; 5 bales twist, and 33 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 13 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 59 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 23½ chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw and Co.; 24 chests opium, Guneshdass Crushnajee; 17 chests opium, S. and D. B. Futtakia; 2 chests opium, Goolabroy Koonjlal; 22 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s, 16 chests opium, Vanichund Joita; 9 chests opium, Vithuldass Muncharam; 5 chests opium, Shreeram Dowlutram; 16 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 37 chests opium, R Dhunjeeshaw and Co.; 7 chests opium, Gunesdass Buldewdass; 19 chests opium, Samirmul Sobhagmul; 11½ chests opium, Jaraj Peerbhoy; 20 chests opium, B. R. Mody; 20 chests opium, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 20 chests opium, Ruthaldass Pandia.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs that on the trial of a medical subordinate, copies of any testimonials he may produce in proof of previous good conduct or service, shall be attached to the proceedings of the Court Martial, for the information of the confirming authority, the originals being returned to the prisoner.

ATTENTION is directed to the following Army Circulars dated the 1st April 1874:—

Clause 51.—Entry in pay lists, &c., of re-engaged men and Brigade recruits.

Clause 58.—Sea kit necessaries for troops coming out to India.

Clause 62.—Military books recently published, and those out of print.

AT the examinations held on the 2nd March 1874 and following days, of the classes attending the 11th course of garrison instruction in Madras and Bombay, the following officers have passed the "Special Examination" laid down in paragraph I, Horse Guards' G. O. 65 of 1870:—

Major B. L. Forster, Royal Artillery.
,, R. Griffith, Madras Staff Corps.
,, J. C. Hay 2, Madras Staff Corps.
,, A. D. Parsons, 1st Madras Light Cavalry.
,, C. J. Jennings 1, 2, Madras Staff Corps.
Captain W P. Dicken, 6th Madras Native Infantry.
,, T. T. Hodges, 76th Foot.
,, F. T. Humfrey, Bombay Staff Corps.
,, H. W. Pardoe, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry.
,, W. O. Foord, 34th Madras Native Infy.
,, H. A. Hobson, 22nd Bombay Native Infy.
,, J. H. Prendergast, 29th Madras Native Infy.
,, F. H. Vanderzee 24th Madras Native Infy.
,, C. J. O. FitzGerald, 3rd Cavy. Hydrabad Contgt.
,, G. C. Sartorious, 2, Bombay Staff Corps.
,, C. H. Coles, 9th Bombay Native Infy.
,, H. C. Davies, 9th Madras Native Infy.
,, W. Reynolds, Bombay Staff Corps.
,, E. Persse, Madras Staff Corps.
,, J. F. Willoughby, ,, General List, Bombay Infy
,, G. R. Peart, Bombay Staff Corps.
,, E. Moore, 13th Madras Native Infy.
,, A. Chaplin 3, 32nd Madras Native Infy.
,, E. T. Ebden, 23rd Bombay Native Infy.
,, Bt Captain W. Miller, 37th Madras Native Infy.
,, Captain A. M. Hogg, Sind Horse.
,, H. R. Elliot General List, Madras Infy.
Lieutenant J. G. Proudfoot, 4th Infy. Hydrabad Contgt.
,, J. T. Carruthers Bombay Staff Corps.
,, W. J. Morse 2, 24th Bombay Native Infy.
,, A. J. Garrett 3, 3rd Infy. Hydrabad Contgt.
,, J. W. Anderson, 88rd Foot.
,, H. F. Smith 2, Bombay Staff Corps.
,, W. H. Lyster, 26th Bombay Native Infy.
,, H. P Young, 20th Bombay Native Infy.
,, H. F. Hill, 41th Foot.
,, J. S. Collins, 2nd Foot.
,, C. Fulton, 68 h Foot.
,, E. H. Peckham, 3rd Hussars.
,, C. D. Rosser, 41th Foot.
,, T. H. M. Kelly, 3rd Hussars.
,, A. G. F. Browne, 41th Foot.
,, W. A. Broome, 30th Bombay Native Infy.
,, W. J. Hume, 1 7th Foot.
,, G. E. Money, 16th Lancers.
,, F. D. Welchman, 76th Foot.
,, A. C. Bunny, 107th Foot.
,, L. A. T. McCudden, 10th Bombay Native Infy.

Specially mentioned for proficiency in Military Surveying.
Passed with credit in Fortification.
Passed with credit in Military Law.

All officers affected by the provisions of G. O. G. G. 908 of 22nd August 1873, whose names appear in the foregoing List, will be held to have qualified in Part II, Examinations A. and B. (vide General Order 275, dated Simla, 5th February 1873, para 2.)

ARRIVALS—JUNE 10.

Burn, Doctor, Bengal Medical Department, from furlough, from England.

JUNE 11.

Barker, Lieutenant and Adjutant, Madras 16th Lancers, on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.
Innis, Sub-Lieut., Madras 16th Lancers, on promotion, from Secunderabad.
Davidson, Lieut Col., Royal Engineers, from leave, from Mahableshawur.

JUNE 12.

Mills, Surg Major, 21st Regt. N. I., on duty, from Matheran.
O'Kearney, Surg. Major, Garrison Surg., from leave, from Mahableshawur.
Scott, Colonel, 26th Regt., on duty, from Poona.
Sexton, Major, A. Q. M. Genl., from leave, from Mahableshwur.
Reynolds, Captain, 1st Sind Horse, on duty, from Jacobabad.
Trestrail, Surg. Major, Med Dept., from leave, from Maheran.

DEPARTURES—JUNE 10.

Bell, Lieut., 18th Regt., N. I., on duty, to Poona.

JUNE 12.

Spens, Lieut., Bengal 85th Foot, from leave, to Meerut.

JUNE 13.

O'Kearny, Surg. Major, Garrison Surg., to rejoin, to Asseerghur.
Scott, Col., 26th Regt., on duty, to Surat.
Hatch, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

JUNE 14.

Reynolds, Captain, 1st Sind Horse, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 30th June, 1874.

Maj L G Brown, S C, is placed on General duty, Belgaum.

Capt A F Marshall, 68th Foot, officiating Depy Asst Qr-Mr Genl, Bombay District, is permitted to attend the course of Garrison Instruction commencing on the 16th instant, at Poona.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 10th June 1874:—

Lieut-Col J Ashburner, S C, Depy Commr Upper Godavery, C P.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required Examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard Test:—

83rd Foot—Lieut W Cooke Collis (station Staff officer at Ahmednuggur.)

The officer Commanding B Battery 9th Brigade R A, is authorized to issue daily to one horse of the Battery, three pounds of Linseed, from the 1st to the 30th June.

The officer Commanding E Battery 9th Brigade R A, is authorized to issue daily to one horse of the Battery, three pounds of linseed from the 4th June to the 3rd July.

The following orders are confirmed:—

66th Foot—Regimental order, dated 1st June 1874, directing Lieut W H McMath to act as interpreter to the Regt until further orders or during the absence on leave of Lieut T Harris.

1st Regt N I, Granadiers—Regimental orders, dated 8th June, 1874, directing Lieut-Col Walker to officiate as Comdt, Lieut-Col Williams as 2nd in command, and Capt Affleck as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties in succession to Col Scott, until the arrival of Col Francis.

6th Regt N I—Regimental order, dated 1st June 1874, directing Capt Dalmahoy, 1st Wing Subn, to perform the duties of Wing Officer and Qr-Mr, in addition to his own, as a temporary arrangement, vice Lieut-Col Elder, Capt Reay, proceeded on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence—

7th Foot, 2nd Battalion—Capt W B Colvin, to Calcutta from 12th June 1874, for three months on private affairs.

66th Foot—Capt C V Oliver, to England, per P and O steamer, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

83rd Foot—Sub-Lieut E A Ticeell, from 30th June to 29th July, 1874, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(Punjab Gazette, June 10.)

Mr Frederick William Joseph Rees, B A, is promoted to the First Grade of Joint-Mag and Depy Colrs.

Mr Townsend Molloy Kirkwood is promoted to the Second Grade of Joint-Mag and Depy Colrs and to continue to act in the First Grade.

The following officers are to act in the First Grade of Joint-Magsts and Depy Collectors, viz—

Mr Herbert Mosley, Mr Arthur Weekes, Mr Thomas Edward Coxhead, Mr Francis Johnston Graham Campbell, Mr James Francis Bradbury and Mr Edward Hardcastle Ruddock, B A.

The following officers are appointed to act in the Second Grade of Joint-Mag and Depy Collrs viz—

Mr Charles Deslandes Church Winter, Mr John Edward Beevor Jeffrey, Mr James Kelleher, Mr George Mainwaring Currie, Mr John Charles Veasy, and Mr Philip Nolan.

Mr James Monro Actg Dist and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye is allowed leave for six weeks.

Mr John Tweedie is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye during the absence on leave of Mr J Monro, or until further orders.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Relief Officers in the districts mentioned, viz—

Mr George Jasper Nicholls, C S, Dinagepore.
Mr W. A. Nedham, Julpigoree.

Subject to the approval of the Rt Hon the Secy of State, Mr Henry Francis Blanford, Professor, Presidency College, is allowed furlough for twenty months.

Mr William Ostlife Adams Beckett, Asst Comr, Cooch Behar, in vested with the powers of a Mag of the First Class and those of a Subordinate Judge in the District of Julpigoree.

The following gentlemen, who have, under separate orders of this date, been appointed to be Relief Officers in the districts mentioned, are vested with the powers of a Mag of the First Class, and with powers to try summarily the offences described in Section 222 of the Criminal Procedure Code, viz.—

Mr George Jasper Nicholls, C.S., Dinagepore.
Mr W A Nedham, Julpigoree.

Mr J Purdie, Asst Engr, second grade, is transferred from the Purneah to the Sonthal Pergunnahs district.

Mr E A Sibbold, Ex Engr, Fourth grade, to officiate as Ex Engr of the Bhagulpore district.

Mr Sibbold assumed charge of the above district on the 31st May 1874, after noon.

Mr A Atkinson, Ex Engr, fourth grade, who has been made available for employment on relief works, in place of Mr A Grant Ex Engr, fourth grade, ordered to the N-W Provinces, is posted to the Bhagulpore district, which he joined on the 27th May 1874.

Mr R W E Green, Asst Engr, first grade, Eastern Soane Division is transferred to the Provincial Branch.

Mr H Gahan, Asst Engr, third grade, is transferred from the Sindia Railway to the High Level Canal Division, Gunduk Circle.

Mr Gahan reported his arrival at Dinapore on the 27th May 1874.

Mr J R Weston, Asst Engr, third grade, joined the High Level Canal Division on the 21st May 1874.

Mr T M L Thompson, Asst Engr, third grade, joined the Cossye Division on the 1st June 1874.

Mr G T St A Nixon, Asst Engr, third grade, from the Orissa to the South-Western Circle.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 30th May 1874.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Oude Division Order, dated the 20th May 1874, directing Surgn D P Macdonald, M D, doing duty with the 6th N I, to relieve Surgn Maj R F Hutchinson, M D, of the medical charge of the 19th Bengal Cavalry, until further orders.

Presidency District Order, dated the 20th May 1874, directing Surgn Fokeer Chunder Ghose, on being relieved by Surgn R H Curran, to proceed to Gowhatty, and join the 42nd N I.

Eastern Frontier District Order, dated the 18th May 1874, directing the following medical arrangements:—

Dr. Imthurn, Civil Medical Officer Tezepore, to assume medical charge of the 16th N I, from the 11th May 1874.

Surgn E Bovill, M D, to assume medical charge of the 42nd N I, from Surgn E G Russell, M D, until further orders.

Meean Meer Brigade Order, dated the 6th May 1874, directing Col J Marquis, Comdt 17th N I, to assume command of the station, consequent on the departure of the Maj General on inspection duty.

Dated the 18th May 1874, directing Surgn Maj F H O'Donel, M D, 25th N I, to assume medical charge of the 17th N I, in addition to his duties.

Dated the 26th May 1874, directing Col F W Swinhoe, R A, to assume comd of the station, during the absence of the Maj Genl on inspection duty.

Sappers and Miners—Corps order, dated the 15th May 1874, making the following appointments:—

Lieut G W Bartram, R E, to be doing duty officer, in room of Lieut C H Bagot, R E, proceeded to England.

Lieut H Dove, R Engr, to be officiating doing-duty officer, vice Lieutt Bartram, R E, on leave.

51st Foot—Regimental order, dated the 18th May 1874, making the following appointments, with effect from the 20th idem:—

Lieut J O'B Drury, offg Qr mr, to officiate as Adjt, vice Lieut and Adjt G H Denshire, promoted.

Lieut E L Burnett to officiate as Qrmr, vice Lieut J O'B Drury.

5th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 11th May 1874, directing Capt R B Graham, 3rd Squadron Officer and offg 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 24th April 1874, vice Lieut L A C Cook, offg 3rd Squadron Officer proceed on famine duty.

[The appointment of Lieut J P D Vanrenen as offg 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, confirmed in G O C C of the 8th May 1874, p. 211, is cancelled.]

7th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 16th May 1874, making the following officiating appointments in room of Capt H C Creak, proceeded on sick leave:—

Capt J L Ferris, offg 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Capt and Adjt E Hay to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

12th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated the 4th May 1874, making the following offg appointments, consequent on the departure on leave of Lieut Col H H Gough, C B, V C, Comdt, with effect from the 1st May 1874:—

Lieut Col P S Yorke, 2nd in Comd and Squadron officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt J H Green, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, in addition to his other duties.

Lieut J B Lynch, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

19th N I—Regimental Order, dated the 1st May 1874, appointing Capt C H Bergman, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

29th N I—Regimental order, dated the 11th May 1874, making the following offg appointments, with effect from the 11th May, consequent on the departure on furlough of Lieut Col J J H Gordon, Comdt:—

Lieut Col G G Cunliffe, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt E Beddy, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer.

Capt G H Jackson, offg Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lieut C C Dyce, 2nd Wing Subaltern and offg Qr mr, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

37th N I—Regimental order, dated the 13th March 1874, appointing Capt F A Montriou, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have been directed to proceed, at the public expense, to the stations noted above their names, and report themselves to the chief civil authority, for duty in connection with the famine relief operations:—

To Patna—Capt M P Moriarty, S C, attached to the 41st N I.

Lieut L A C Cook, C S, 1st Squadron Subaltern 5th Bengal Cavalry

Lieut T E Verner, 37th Foot, Lieut W Boxwell, 51st Foot, Lieut J W F Biggs, 109th Foot, and Lieut N C Martelli, Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern 39th N I, and offg in civil employ Central India Agency.

To Allahabad—Lieut H A Graves, R A.

To Dinapore—Lieut M K Martin, 1st Batn 3rd Foot.

Lieut F S Gwatkin, 73rd Foot.

Capt W F Dodsworth, Ge l L st, Infantry, offg 1st Wing Subaltern 32nd N I, has also been directed to proceed to the famine districts for duty on relief works.

The Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings on the Army Musketry Staff:—

Lieut Col E J McNair, offg Second in Comd and Wing Officer 24th P N I, will proceed as soon as possible to Dum Dum, and relieve Brev Maj F S Terry, 2-25 h Foot, from the duties of the 1st Musketry circle.

Maj Terry is transferred from the 1st to the 3rd circle, and will, as early as possible after relief, proceed on duty to Lucknow, and take up the duties of Depy Asst Adjt Genl 3rd Musketry circle, vice Capt F J S Whiteside, 1-11th Foot, deceased, 28th May 1874.

Capt W P Hodnett, 54th Foot, will proceed as soon as possible to Allahabad, and relieve Capt R B Reed, 2-12 h Foot, from the duties of the 2nd Musketry circle.

Capt Reed is transferred from the 2nd to the 5th circle, at his own request, and will, as soon as possible after relief, proceed to Umballa, and take over the duties of the circle from Maj E Ward 107th Foot, who vacates on promotion to the substantive rank of Field Officer.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sirhind Division order, dated the 17th April 1874, directing Col J E Michell, C B, R A, to assume comd at Umballa, with effect from the 20th idem, during the absence of the Major Genl on inspection duty.

Dated the 27th May 1874, directing Surgn S Brereton, 5th N I, to afford medical aid to the details and families 32nd Punjab Pioneers, remaining at Umballa, in addition to his other duties.

55th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 22nd May 1874, appointing Lieut W L Pitt to act as Interpreter, vice Lieut A Jobling, proceeded on leave to England.

73rd Foot—Regimental order, dated the 20th May 1874, appointing Capt J T Turner to officiate as Interpreter, vice Lieut F S Gwatkin, proceeded on famine relief duty.

11th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 7th April 1874, appointing Capt G R J Shakerspear, offg 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, and to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on furlough of Capt W I Bax, 3rd Squadron Officer.

This cancels the regimental order confirmed in G O C C dated 4th May 1874, p 203.

18th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 20th May 1874, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure on leave, preparatory to furlough, of Col F H Smith, Comdt:—

Capt T R Davidson, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt R Wheeler, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

14th N I—Regimental order, dated the 7th May 1874, directing Captain J G Maclean, officiating Wing Officer, to resume the duties of Quartermaster (his permanent appointment,) in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 8th April 1874, vice Lieut M R Spence, appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Lieut Governor North Western Provinces.

HIGH COURT.—15TH JUNE.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

324-72—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—The Framjee Cowasjee P. P., Co. v The Apollo Press Company—Manisty Fletcher and Smith.

LONG CAUSES.

320-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Joaquin Joseph Bocarro v Antonio Francisco Luis—J. Gopall.

817-71—Jefferson and Payne—Trikumjee Premjee v Bai Ladcore—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

337-73—M. H. Khan—Rabea bebee widow v Meghjee Ibrahim and another.

379-73—Jefferson and Payne—William Indson Addis v The Secretary of State &c.—Mr. Peile.

384-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Fazullah Caesumbhoy v Bawa Peerali B.—M. M. Munshi.

386-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Seecunderabibee v Ahmedsha Cader and others.

404-73—Mr. Fletcher—Bomonjee Cawasjee v Hurrypursad—Tyabjee and Sayani.

405-73—Mr. Fletcher—Balcrustna Wittoba v Thucker Wittoba.

Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

406-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia v. Morarjee Goculdass S. and W. Co.—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

48-73—Crawford and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdenand Fisher—In person.

186-73—Crawford and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—In person.

LONG CAUSES.

158-73—A. Framjee Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others v Scott McClland & Co.—Dallas and Lynch.

323-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hurrybhoy Moteeram v Muggoonlall Achrutlall and another—Shapurjee and Thacurdass.

325-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Savitribai widow v Luxumibai widow and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

331-73—Mr. Fletcher (for pauper)—Saloobai v Bhicoo Narayen—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

340-73—M. H. Khan—Luxumibai widow v Purshotum Ookar and others—M. M. Munshi and Prescot and Winter.

343-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Jamall v Shaik Essa bin Khalefa &c.—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

345-73—M. M. Munshi—Chintoba Purshotum v Abdool Razak—Tyabjee and Sayani.

349-73—P. Kawasjee—Cawasha Ruttonjee K. v Framjee Ruttonjee.

351-73—Jefferson and Payne—Vias Bhugwanjee Purbhooram v Canjee Megbjee, in person, and A. Framjee.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

13-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Madhowrow Dhirujram v Thaker Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.

41-73—Remington, Hore and Langley—The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble &c. v Kharwa Bhowa Dhunjee and another—Crawford and Boevey and P. Kawasjee.

338-73—M. M. Munshi—Thackersey Narranjee v Luxumibai widow—M. H. Khan.

339-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Robert August &c. v Sorabjee Byramjee Colah—Remington, Hore and Langley.

367-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nuthoo Moorar and another v Dewsey Nurpar and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

368-73—Jefferson and Payne—Rahimtoolla Cadurbhoy v Trebhovan Ghella and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

369-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hurreba Tookaram v Premchund Roychund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

371-73—In person—Shaik Esmael Shaik Mahomed &c. v Abdool Cadur alias Bapoosaheb &c.—In person.

529-73—A. Framjee—Abdool Cader &c. v Shaik Esmail bin Shaik Mahomed &c.—In person.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—14th JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 14th June, 2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 40 minutes.

Via Suez, 14th June, 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 37 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 14th June, 12-59 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 minutes.

Via Turkey, 13th June, 8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 17 minutes.

Via Suez, 14th June, 1-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 14th June, 5-50 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 20 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 13th June to 8 P.M. of the 14th June is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	0 34	0 11
,, Galle	1 8	0 59
,, Kurrachee	[illegible]	0 7
,, Madras	[illegible]	0 1

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 14th June, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south west, thermometer 80.

CARWAR, 14th June, 5-45 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, rainfall 2 inches 12 cents.

MANGALORE, 14th June, 9 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·60, rainfall 2 inches 20 cents.

VINGORLA, 14th June, 5-15 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind westerly mild, thermometer 81, rainfall 4 inches 94 cents.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the Bombay Gazette DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily Bombay Gazette.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—
Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the Bombay Gazette Office.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS
IN THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, at low rates for Cash payments, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ...... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BLEWITT—June 6th, at Simla, the wife of Lieut-Col Blewitt, H. M.'s 65th Regiment, of a daughter.

EDWARDS—June 4th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Edwards, E. B. Railway, of a son.

STRONG—June 10th, at Bangalore, the wife of John N. Strong, Surgeon H. M.'s Madras Army, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SHALLARD—McBRIDE—June 6th, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Reverend T. Foulkes, M.A., William Albert Dillon Shallard, youngest son of the late Commander William Shallard, R.N., to Charlotte Ann, youngest daughter of the late Captain John McBride, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Madras Army.

DEATHS.

DAVIS—June 7th, at Umballa, Arabella, the beloved wife of C. Davis, Esq., formerly Army Band Master, in her forty-sixth year.

MOODY—June 9th, at the Retreat Cossipore, Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. John Moody, aged 54 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1874.

SOME remarks on the new loan, which we transferred to our columns from the Calcutta Englishman on Saturday, are so singularly inapplicable to the circumstances attending the issue of the loan, and show so strange a want of appreciation of the conduct of Government in bringing it out in India, that they ought not to be allowed to pass unnoticed. Our contemporary says that "the announcement "of the loan fell like a thunderbolt even in "circles usually the best informed. That it "was necessary to raise more money was "quite apparent, but nobody expected it to be "done until about August, and few expected "it to be done in India." If the necessity for raising more money was "quite ap"parent," it is hard to make out why the publication of the Government's intention to borrow 2½ millions should have "fallen like a thunderbolt" among the Englishman's friends. As we pointed out when the notification of the loan was issued, the amount that the Government proposed to borrow in the current year had been clearly stated in the Budget, so that no purchasers of Government paper could plead ignorance of the exact conditions under which they made their investments. The Englishman seems to argue as if the Government were bound to prepare the way for a loan in some incomprehensible manner so that every speculator might have time to close his accounts before the new stock came into the market; but the only fair plan towards both buyers and sellers is to announce a new loan suddenly, and without a word of previous intimation having been given to anybody; so that the "falling like a thun"derbolt" simile is in this sense a proof of the impartiality with which the financial affairs of India are administered. The Englishman complains, in fact, not that its clients had not a general warning for the whole year, but that they had not a particular warning as to the month and day on which the loan would be brought out. They would have been ready for it in August, and so they are indignant with the Government for taking them by surprise in June! Surely our contemporary does not mean to assert that the Finance Minister should take a number of stock-jobbers into his confidence for some time before raising a public loan?

But then we are told that at any rate the loan ought not to have been raised in India. The mercantile community can have no grievance against the Government on this score, for it was announced in the Budget that the sum of 2½ millions would be borrowed in England or in India, as might seem expedient. The only question that arises, therefore, is whether the borrowing of the money in India at the present moment can be justified on the ground of expediency. The Englishman says the Government has made a mistake, because five millions were raised recently in London "at "the handsome premium of 1½ per cent." Perhaps our contemporary may be surprised to learn that in all probability 2½ millions will be taken up here at the handsomer premium of 2½ per cent. The impression in well-informed commercial circles in Bombay is that but a small proportion of the loan will be allotted below 103—an impression founded on the rapid rebound in the prices of Government Securities after the momentary fall caused by the notification of the loan. Why, then, would it have been "a judicious move to have increased the amount "of the sterling loans?" The Englishman and other papers talk a good deal about the strain on the Indian money market; but money has actually become cheaper since the announcement, sterling exchange has gone back to its previous level, and Government paper is, as we have said, quickly doing the same thing. It may be quite true that "the raising of five "millions in London was followed by a rise in "values," while in India the raising of 2½ millions was followed by a drop. But the rise at home was really due to the steady and increasing demand for Government Securities in India, and the recent fall here was only the result of a little want of reflection. As soon as men had had time to think what the new loan meant, they regained confidence in the Government. The Englishman talks nonsense in saying the fall at Calcutta was equivalent to the loss of a million sterling on the whole 42½ crores of 4 per cent. paper. The fall was not real; people only abstained from making purchases for a few days, during which little or no business was done. Then, they began to see that there should never have been any fall at all. Not many, perhaps, took the trouble to reason away their fears by reflecting that, as an article becomes dearer or cheaper in proportion to the decrease or increase of the supply as compared with the demand, and the value of a Government's promises to pay is gauged by their number in proportion to the revenue which supplies the means of meeting them, therefore it ought not to make any difference whether fresh promises to pay are issued in London or in Calcutta. The fact is, we believe, that the Indian public had simply forgotten all about the warning given in the Budget that there might be an Indian loan; and they were accordingly taken by surprise in the first instance, but were reassured as soon as they had had time to observe the smallness of the amount and the abundance of money now available for investment in this country.

When the Englishman insists so eagerly on the advantages to be derived from an increase of the amount of Indian securities held in England, it overlooks, we think, the political importance of accustoming India to rely to some extent at all events on herself for the supply of such capital as the State may require to borrow. No principle is so dangerous, or, in the present feverish state of official feeling about the construction of public works, so likely to be abused, as that contained in the favourite maxim of imaginative financiers, that India ought to enjoy unbounded facilities for raising as much capital as she likes in London. English loans are removed from the criticism of Indian public opinion, which represents the taxpayers who ultimately—for that part of the bargain cannot be shirked, no matter where the money is raised—must repay both interest and principal. We cannot but think therefore that, unless there is a very large margin of economy on loans issued in England, they ought as a rule to be brought out in this country. The demand in India for Government paper is now very active, and other means of sound investment are sadly wanting. Is it not better, then, for the State, that natives of India should be encouraged to have "a stake in the country" and to take a personal interest in the security of the established Government? How can we better strengthen our rule? And it is among the natives that Government paper is being steadily taken up. Rajahs and sowcars now keep considerable sums in paper at interest which a few years ago lay idle in jewelry, or was hoarded in the ground. Ought not, then, every opportunity to be taken of fostering this newly developed taste among wealthy natives for the conversion of unproductive into productive capital?

To prevent any misunderstanding as to the meaning of an advertisement which appears in our front page this morning, calling a meeting to start subscription lists for memorials to Mr. John Connon and Mr. James Taylor, it should be stated that no one proposes, or so far as we know has proposed, to have a joint memorial in honour of the two men whose loss is so generally regretted. Arrangements had been made, before the news of Mr. Connon's death reached Bombay, for holding a meeting on Wednesday next, at which the Hon. Mr. Gibbs promised to preside, to consider what form a Taylor memorial should take. As it is difficult to bring people together just now, it has since been considered desirable that, for convenience' sake, the Connon memorial meeting shall be held immediately after the Taylor meeting is over. Very many persons who subscribe to one fund are likely to subscribe to the other, though they may give different sums; but it is not intended in any way to put the claims of the two men to public appreciation on an equal footing, and, for our part, we must own that we are chiefly interested in the success of the Connon meeting. As to the forms the Memorials should take, we are sorry to learn that the state in which Mr. Taylor has left his affairs makes it doubtful if the best course will not be to present the amount that may be subscribed to relatives who were supported by him, and whom his death has left friendless. As regards the other memorial, it has been suggested to us—and we think the suggestion will be favourably received—that what he himself would have appreciated most would be such an arrangement as calling the only Boys' school in the Fort after him, say "The John Connon Fort School," and beginning now a building fund for it. What for the last few years of his life he was most anxious about of a public kind, and spent most money upon, was European education; and it would be the right thing to do to connect his name permanently with this good work.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE learn from Madras that a second experimental trip has been made on the tramway, resulting in every way satisfactorily. The portion travelled over was that between Messrs. Dymes and Company's office on the beach. The Company have now twenty-five carriages in readiness, and the line will very shortly be opened for traffic at mileage rates assimilated to those levied by the Madras Railway Company on first and second class passengers. The Madras Management has in this respect shown more wisdom than our own Tramway Company: referring to which latter, the Bombay correspondent of the Pioneer points out the impolicy of managing an enterprise such as this from a distance, and further says that the Managing Directors here are fully persuaded of the absurdity of the three-anna rate, which "they never dreamt of imposing, but the power of the Company in England or America has decided that this is to be tried first; so the cars go daily along, at very short intervals, from morning till late at night with rows of clean and empty seats, and the chief notice which passers by take of it is to get out of its way. A little army of men is constantly employed in keeping the grooves of the rails clear, and during the week several boys have been brought before the magistrate and heavily fined for putting stones in these same grooves. I am afraid that by the time the order comes out to charge a rational fare, the public will have acquired a habit of not riding in the cars so confirmed that it will be difficult to break. Meanwhile the expenses must be tremendous; there are 130 horses in very first-rate stables, an army of ghorawallahs, drivers conductors, inspectors, and rail-cleaners; costly carriages are being built for the monsoon, and the manager receives, it is said, a salary of £2,000 a year."

A MAHABLESHWUR correspondent, writing on the 11th inst., informs us that up to that date the weather had been everything that could be desired. We thought there had been stormy weather up there, but our correspondent merely says there have "been frequent showers of rain," and these he rather liked on the whole for the philosophic reason—"We cannot always expect sunshine, or how would the trees, ferns, &c., grow?" Many visitors to Mahableshwur this year have complained of the unusual number of Chiefs who delighted to scamper over the roads followed by their tag-rag and bobtail retinues; but the all-pervading philosophy of our correspondent enables him to discover that Native Chiefs at the great European sanitarium of the Presidency are not so objectionable after all. "These Native Chiefs were made welcome by those who had vacant houses; they are good payers and are entitled to respect; and I think they should be encouraged to come up as it does them good. They show great respect to our Government, and one of them has a good band. Some think they should not bring their body-guards up here; for my part, I like to see every-one enjoying himself in his own way, when no one suffers from it." The correspondent goes on to give more reasons in favour of the Chiefs:—"Houses here are kept up at a great outlay, and the few Europeans who come up could not bear the whole expense. Many Europeans came up with a determination not to spend a rupee on the place; so they bring up tents and choose their own ground—a thing that would not be allowed in any other place, for they crowd the place and make it anything but pleasant." We are afraid our correspondent is slightly tinged with a bias which would make him admirably fitted for holding a seat in the Bombay Municipal Corporation or Town Council, where the landlord interest would welcome him with open arms. Doubtless there are shabby Europeans, drawing enormous salaries, who go to Mahableshwur and excite the ire of our correspondent, but there are people who live in tents of whom it may be said that it is not a fault but a virtue that they try to snatch new life from the fresh mountain air as economically as possible. Even to please the landlords on Mahableshwur the amenity of the place should not be injured by vain natives and their crowds of followers, and a hint to this effect might very appropriately be given to some of the more offending "small princes."

THE Municipal authorities have a very stubborn fellow to deal with in the fakeer who has taken up his quarters in the Victoria Gardens, defying everybody to remove him. He is not ornamental, nor is he a present from anybody to Colonel Moyle's new managerie. How he came to take possession of a portion of the Gardens is as follows:—Some time ago (nobody can say exactly when) somebody (nobody can say exactly who) died and was buried in a part of the ground which is now called the Victoria Gardens. A beggar squatted near the grave, which in consequence soon attracted the attention of Mussulmans much on the same principle as a spot of mud on a wall will gather a crowd around it if a man just stares long enough at it and maintains a mysterious silence. The piece of ground watched by the beggar was about ten foot square and he was permitted to hold it on payment of a small ground rent—which he promised to pay but has never yet paid. When Dr Gray, the Superintendent of the Gardens, went to Mahableshwur three years ago, the beggar, without consulting any of the garden authorities, quietly built a mosque or musjid near the grave. Nobody has been able to move him since, and he now holds ground 100 feet long and about 360 broad! Mr. Cummoo Sulliman takes a great interest in the beggar, probably admiring him disinterestedly for his enterprise in "doing" the authorities. Mr. Cummoo alleges that he laid the foundation stone of the musjid—a statement which the beggar, or fakeer, as he calls himself, and several witnesses do not corroborate. However, if Mr. Cummoo did lay the stone the public will be glad to learn why he did so. Doubtless a business man like him would make himself sure that the ground belonged to the fakeer before he laid the foundation stone of a mosque upon it. Mr. Cummoo has had several disputes upon the subject with Municipal Commissioners and Victoria Gardens Superintendents, and has constituted himself, as it were, the fakeer's champion. Surely the Municipal authorities will be quite able to do what is right in the matter. If the ground is absolutely the fakeer's, or Mr Cummoo's, or anybody else's, he will have the title-deeds; and upon these being produced there will be an end of the quarrel. But if there are no title-deeds, why then we are afraid that the musjid will have to be pulled down even at the risk of offending the Mahomedan community or Mr. Cummoo Sulliman. It might save trouble if Colonel Moyle were to arrange to build his menagerie in such a way as to enclose the fakeer and his associates (for from one person the number of regular servants in the mosque has risen to nine) where they will be interesting objects of study; but as the question of principle is involved that no man or men shall be permitted to encroach surreptitiously upon public ground and insist thenceforth upon holding it in fee-simple, we suspect that the mosque must be removed out of the Victoria Gardens. It is notorious that fakeers seldom find much difficulty in discovering a grave where some saintly Mussulman is buried, and Mr. Cummoo's friend ought to remove himself and his musjid and console himself with this reflection. So enterprising an individual should have no difficulty in making himself comfortable somewhere else than in a public garden.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

KATTYWAR DISTRICTS, 8TH JUNE.

THE Political Agent left Virawul on the 2nd, proceeded to Maneckwara, and thence went to the Gheer on a tiger-hunting expedition. The settlement of the Maya dispute with the Joonaghur Durbar is not yet completed. One of the ministers, Azum Nursingprusad Hurriprusad, is with the Political Assistant, S. D., in connection with this affair. The Mayas claim to be grassias, while the Joonaghur Durbar says they are jivaidars or tenants-at-will for services. In my opinion the Mayas cannot be said to be grassias, as from time immemorial it is well known they have rendered services to the Joonaghur State, and there can be no doubt that Captain Russel, who is an experienced officer, will treat the matter in its proper light.

The monsoons appear to be setting in. Yesterday the sky was overcast with clouds and after a duststorm of about ten minutes' duration there was a light shower of rain.

AHMEDABAD, 11TH JUNE.

IT is raining now (1-30 P.M.) and there is consequently a great change in the weather. The heat was insupportable. Major Prendergast Walsh, our newly appointed Cantonment Magistrate, has arrived and assumed charge of his magisterial duties. This arrangement relieves Mr. J. Fernandez, the City Magistrate, who attended to the criminal work in camp in addition to his own heavy business. I learn that Major LeGeyt, the Political Agent at Myhee Kanta, has requested the talookdars under his agency to send him annually a return of the civil and criminal cases that may decided by them. This is unquestionably a step in the right direction. Irregularities do exist in native states, and it is desirable that European influence should be exercised with the laudable object of seeing that justice is impartially administered to unfortunate creatures who can be oppressed with impunity. The talookdars are unwilling to furnish the returns called for, and have, I understand, made a representation to Government on the subject. Major LeGeyt is, I imagine, entitled to a carte-blanche from Government to improve the Edur estate during the minority of the Chief. I have much pleasure in sending you an extract from a letter that was written to that officer by a merchant belonging to this city a short time ago:—

Extract from a letter to Major J. P. LeGeyt, Political Agent, Myhee Kanta, from a firm at Ahmedabad.

"I beg to acknowledge with thanks your letter No. 805 and note that the Edur Durbar has no intention to change the present potdar. It would not, perhaps, be advisable to do so, but in a country like Edur, where large quantities of land are producing little or nothing and are barren and unproductive, it is quite possible for the Durbar to have a banker beside a personal petdar, and to increase the Edur revenues fourfold. Land in India is fertile, and, under good management and a better system of agriculture, it can be made very productive, and there would soon be visible improvement in the condition of the agricultural and mercantile classes. It is undoubtedly very proper that you should not countenance any schemes by which chiefs would get involved in debt. It is our wish to demonstrate practically that the chiefs may become rich men, and that their cultivators may be made happy. As you are responsible for the collection of the tribute, you can, I am sure, advise the chiefs to better their circumstances, and to exert themselves to get good local bankers and solvent merchants to assist them with money. Such assistance would certainly enable them to sink wells, deepen tanks, make roads, establish schools, workshops, and hospitals, and raise superior crops. Improvements in native states would necessarily cause improvements to be made in Government villages. In the former, improvements can be made with facility, because the people have wider scope for action, and they can increase their resources ad libitum, the only and greatest difficulty in their way being that of growing money seasonably and at moderate rates of interest. On land belonging to Government, pukka wells must be built with the view of procuring water to irrigate crops, but any number of cutcha wells that would answer every purpose could be sunk in a native state according to the pleasure of the chiefs. A Political Agent could not, in my humble opinion, do violence to his conscience, or displease Government in any way, by encouraging native chiefs to abandon notoriously bad habits, and to become energetic, and give their ryots more assistance than they generally do at present."

MALABAR, 8TH JUNE.

A RECENT Resolution of the Government of India affecting the jurisdiction of the law courts of Travancore and Cochin over European British subjects residing in the two states has produced some discussion in the Madras papers as to its expediency at a time "when the British Government is presumably endeavouring to raise the position of the native states under its protection." Now, the effect of the Resolution in question is to divest the local courts of the power to try European British subjects for offences committed within their limits; and this is reckoned by the Governments of Travancore and Cochin as tantamount to a reproach on their administrations, and tending to destroy the confidence of the public in the judicial machineries of the two states. Hitherto both Travancore and Cochin had enjoyed the privilege of trying Europeans and punishing them for offences committed within their own territories,—but, in future, this privilege or power cannot be exercised. As in Travancore and Cochin, so it is, I believe, in all protected states. All political agents accredited to native courts have been thus invested with magisterial powers and appointed justices of the peace to try European British subjects or commit them for trial to the High Courts, for offences committed within the states in which they may be residing. There is no doubt that the measure which the Government of India enforces places the native law courts in an undesirable position, and accords to European speculators in native states a privilege that might be with equal advantage withheld from them. Travancore and Cochin do not intend, therefore, to yield to the Government of India without a struggle. Noticing the Resolution referred to at some length, a correspondent of the Madras Mail states that the Travancore and Cochin Durbars are indignant and have made the attempt to obtain a reconsideration of the measure. "They consider," we are told, "that they have the inalienable right to try and punish all offenders within their territories of any class or nationality; and they urge that they have hitherto exercised this right without question. All offences committed by European British subjects in Travancore or Cochin have been taken cognizance of and dealt with by the local Courts, and it is only a few years since a European British subject was tried, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment by a lawfully constituted tribunal in Travancore. The Resolution, in its operation, will create some difficulties which it may be deemed necessary to forestall. There are some acts or omissions that are not offences by the laws of Travancore or Cochin; but are so by the Indian Penal Code, and vice versa. Will a European British subject be taken up by the British Resident and punished or committed to the High Court for trial for an offence against the laws of Travancore or Cochin, when such an offence is not an offence under the Indian Penal Code, or under any special law? It would be manifestly unfair to Travancore or Cochin if such a person be allowed to transgress their laws, and it be at the same time made impossible for their law courts to punish him for such transgression. When any European intends to reside in Travancore or Cochin he is bound to make a solemn declaration binding himself to conform to the laws of the state and rendering himself amenable to the native law courts. It is something like a naturalization oath; and under such circumstances it is questioned why the courts of Travancore or Cochin cannot take cognizance of offences committed by Europeans within their jurisdiction. The Durbars of both the states are truly indignant. The Government of Travancore has forwarded a lengthy and somewhat uproarious letter against the Resolution in question to the Madras Government for transmission to the Governor-General in Council; and the Dewan of Cochin has also sent in his remonstrance on behalf of the Rajah, although in a mild spirit. It is no secret that, if the Government of India persist in enforcing the objectionable Resolution in Travancore and Cochin, both states will withdraw the protection they afford to Europeans and their properties in their territories. It is held as a political dogma by both Governments that, when they cannot punish a person for any offence contrary to their laws, that person cannot claim protection from them against offences against himself or his property.

South Travancore—the hot-bed of Brahminism and Brahminical priestcraft—was amongst the first, where it could have been the least expected, to raise the voice against the abominable system of perpetual widowhood, which Brahminism or Hinduism enforces on Hindoo widows. The Brahmin Sesha Iyengar will live in the memory of generations as a benefactor to his race. From a remote corner in South Travancore he protests against the system, and has practically carried his views thereon into effect by the re-marriage of his widowed daughter at Nagercoil. The persecutions against him from his co-religionists that followed this course are too well known to need recapitulation. His house was nearly pulled down, a mob assembled around it and threatened his life, he was excommunicated, and a host of indignities was heaped upon him. But he has survived them all. And he will live to see, it is hoped, widow re-marriage generally recognized by Hindoos, without loss of caste. Already native associations are being formed in the Madras Presidency for encouraging the remarriage of Hindu widows, in all of which Shesha Iyengar takes a prominent part. This zealous Hindoo is now engaged in searching the Shastrums for those passages which show widow remarriage in a bye-gone age, and in procuring testimony from Hindu writings which prove that the marriage of widows was permitted in that age. A move to form an association in South Travancore of the kind above referred to is contemplated. Travancore, however, is thoroughly Brahmin, and it is doubtful whether Shesha Iyengar will have many adherents.

Travancore is apparently wise in its generation. This is so far as the means of making money and showing a surplus at the end of every financial year is concerned. The last step for raising the Travancore revenue is the increasing of the upset price to ten rupees for every acre of waste lands put up for sale. The Government of Travancore has issued the following notification on the matter:—"Under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, it is hereby notified in modification of para. 13 of the rules for the sale of waste lands on the Travancore hills, dated the 24th April 1865, that from and after this date (2nd June 1874) the upset price on every lot put up for sale will be British rupees (10) ten per acre." Those who wish to invest money in coffee plantations on the Travancore hills, I say, had better take up land at once, before the upset price of waste lands is again increased.

The weather on the Malabar Coast has been very wet since the setting in of the S. W. monsoon. A great quantity of rain has fallen, rather more than is necessary for the standing paddy crops. The coast is now lashed by the seas—except the coast of Narrakel of course,—and this will continue until the S. W. wind shift.

THE RETIREMENT SCHEME FOR INDIAN OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your military readers will be very anxious to know by what tables their pensions will probably be capitalized under the scheme now in preparation in the Military Secretariat at Calcutta.

Of course any information at this moment must in a great measure be founded on conjecture, but it may interest your subscribers to look at the table under which the Indian Navy was disposed of in 1863. I accordingly subjoin it:—

A.

Value of an Annuity of £1 on a Single Life according to the Carlisle Tables of Mortality, Interest being calculated at 5 per cent.

Age.	Value.	Age.	Value.
15	16·227	41	13·245
16	16·144	42	13·101
17	16·066	43	12·957
18	15·987	44	12·806
19	15·904	45	12·648
20	15·817	46	12·489
21	15·726	47	12·301
22	15·628	48	12·107
23	15·525	49	11·892
24	15·417	50	11·660
25	15·303	51	11·410
26	15·187	52	11·154
27	15·065	53	10·893
28	14·912	54	10·624
29	14·827	55	10·347
30	14·723	56	10·063
31	14·617	57	9·771
32	14·506	58	9·478
33	14·387	59	9·190
34	14·260	60	8·940
35	14·127	61	8·712
36	13·987	62	8·487
37	13·843	63	8·258
38	13·695	64	8·016
39	13·542	65	7·765
40	13·390		

At the same time I may mention that it is currently rumoured that Major-General Hannyngton's table will be adopted in valuing every officer's positions so I attach it under form B:—

B.

Value of an Annuity of £1 on a Single Life according to Major-General Hannyngton's Tables of Mortality, Interest being calculated at 4½ per cent.

Age.	Value.	Age.	Value.
18	14·162	42	12·265
19	14·0·7	43	12·168
20	13·875	44	12·063
21	13·753	45	11·953
22	13·665	46	11·839
23	13·582	47	11·716
24	13·511	48	11·582
25	13·447	49	11·440
26	13·383	50	11·280
27	13·319	51	11·103
28	13·256	52	10·905
29	13·194	53	10·689
30	13·129	54	10·456
31	13·067	55	10·208
32	13·003	56	9·947
33	12·941	57	9·674
34	12·879	58	9·395
35	12·815	59	9·108
36	12·748	60	8·817
37	12·679	61	8·525
38	12·603	62	8·234
39	12·528	63	7·940
40	12·448	64	7·639
41	12·359	65	7·358

STAFF CORPS.

Bombay, 13th June.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 12TH JUNE.

In the House of Lords last night the Lord Chancellor's Bill, introduced on the 8th of May, for amending the judicature of Ireland and Scotland, and for constituting one final Court of Appeal for the United Kingdom and the Colonies, was discussed, and an amendment favouring the retention by the House of Lords of appellate jurisdiction was rejected.

In the House of Commons the Government Bill for restricting the hours of factory labour was read a second time.

THE DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

PARIS, 12TH JUNE.

The scenes of yesterday have been repeated at the railway station, but the police have vigorously repressed all disorder. Great excitement still prevails.

In the Assembly the Left moved a vote of want of confidence in M. Fourton, the Minister of the Interior, for his laxity in dealing with the Bonapartists. The motion was, however, rejected by 377 votes against 326.

THE BONAPARTISTS.

PARIS, 13TH JUNE.

The Government have suspended the Bonapartist organ the "Pays," for a fortnight, for publishing seditious articles, and intend to prosecute it.

The "Rappel" and the "Dixneuvieme Siecle" have also been suspended for a fortnight.

OBITUARY.—Major Pennefather.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 12TH JUNE, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	64,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	20,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	44,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	14,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	955,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	157,000	„

LONDON, 13TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed heavy. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5½d.

The Manchester Market has been flat and little doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 4½d.
8¼ lbs. do	9s. 1½d.
40s Mule Twist	1s. 0½d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92⅞.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	94½.
Bar Silver	58⅞.

There has been a large supply of Surats offering during the week, causing some pressure to sell at ⅛ to ¼ lower.

The sum of £117,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—South Tyne and Burmes.

ON the 10th instant the published list of subscribers to the Famine Relief Fund in Madras amounted to Rs. 1,39,434-8-7.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, reduced the rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

THE bridges of boats over the Sutlej at Ferozepore, the Indus at Attock, the Chenab at Wuzeerabad, and Jhelum at Jhelum, have been dismantled.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Pioneer* from Rangoon announces that the Viceroy has sanctioned the immediate commencement of embankment works for the first thirty miles of railway from Rangoon to Prome.

It has rained heavily and almost incessantly for 18 hours, we are told, at Agra. Compounds are flooded with water. This, the [illegible] paper remarks, must be the *chota bursat*. If so, what will the *burra* be?

THE Madras Government has sanctioned the experimental consignment of 30 or 40 tons of Annamalay teak to Messrs. Nicol and Co. of Bombay, to be sold by them at auction. A small quantity of blackwood might also, it is thought, be sent.

WE learn that the Secretary to the Kurrachee Municipality, Mr. J. Strachan, is busily engaged at the river Mulleer, near Kurrachee, in arranging for the water-works scheme. After remaining in constant expectation for twenty years, the inhabitants of Kurrachee are now at last about to be supplied with their most pressing want.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Indian Economist*, mentions the curious fact of a rude form of Archimedean screw for raising water for irrigation being extensively used in China. This screw, he says, is formed of hide twisted round a staff working in a bamboo, the motive power used being a miniature wind-mill attached horizontally to the upper end of the staff.

THE following promotions take place in the Punjab Commission, *vice* Mr. E. A. Prinsep, retired:—Mr. J. B. Lyall, Deputy Commissioner, third class, and officiating Settlement Commissioner, is promoted to be a Commissioner. The appointment of Mr. Oswald Wood as Deputy Commissioner, third class, is confirmed, and Messrs. C. A. Roe and S. S. Thorburn are confirmed in the appointments of Assistant Commissioners, first and second class, respectively.

ANOTHER zemindar in the Burdwan District, Babu [illegible] Chakravarti, of [illegible], has been recommended by the Commissioner for the favour of Government for his charity. From [illegible] published it appears that during the [illegible] ended the 23rd of May he employed 17,397 [illegible] a daily average of 2,500 persons, on [illegible], gave cooked-food relief to a daily average of [illegible] the [illegible], and gave rice daily to an average of 280 of the higher castes, who do not eat food cooked by others.

A TELEGRAM has been received from the Secretary of State, informing Government that the Indus Valley line is to be constructed on the broad gauge with originally proposed weight of rails 60lbs. The gauge to be ultimately adopted for the Lahore-Rawul Pindee line is left to the Government of India to determine. The progress of works on the latter line was so urgent that it was decided in any case to complete it on the narrow gauge originally proposed, before diverting it from the trunk road, when it can be finally constructed on broad or narrow gauge, as may be decided.

THE great monsoon, we are told, burst ten days ago at the head of the Bay of Bengal, deluging Assam and the east, and unluckily submerging the growing rice in some parts. And yet there are some who still maintain that we have not as got the real monsoon in Bombay, notwithstanding that the weather reports for at least a fortnight past have informed us that the wind has been blowing steadily from the S. W. from Cape Comorin all along the coast. We should think, however, that the steady rain that we have had on Saturday and nights must convince, at last, the most sceptical.

FROM the statement prepared by Mr. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner, Akola District, Berar, showing the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, during the season of 1872-73, as compared with the exports of 1872-73, and 1872-71, we find that the total exports in 1873-74 were 298,417 full-pressed bales, 1,259 half-pressed bales, and 9,939 docras; in 1872-73, 204,462 full-pressed bales, 24,316 half-pressed bales, and 15,410 docras; in 1871-72, 136,985 full-pressed bales, 23,926 half-pressed bales, and 12,053 docras.

THE Patna Railway Station, we read, is full to the roof with rice, and bags belonging to private owners are piled up between the rails. The mahajuns, who cannot find purchasers for their grain, are devoutly hoping that it may soon be spoilt by the rain, and that they may save something out of their wrecked speculations by suing the Company. The *Englishman* justly remarks that high rates in Gya and Tirhoot, while abundance and cheap prices are ruling at Patna, cannot but be largely due to the manner in which Government agents have taken up all available carriage. The private traders are paralysed for want of carts.

THE *People's Friend* says:—The shareholders of the Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company, Limited, will be glad to learn that the profit which the Company has made during the half-year ending 30th April last amounts to Rs. 61,986-6. Of this sum the directors propose to declare a dividend of 20 per cent. for the half-year or 40 per cent. per annum. A bonus of Rs. 2,000 will be given to the manager, and of two months' pay to the assistant manager and the rest of the establishment. A sum of about Rs. 14,500 will be credited to the reserve fund. This satisfactory result, we need scarcely mention, is due to the present famine.

THE Lahore correspondent of the *Pioneer* informs us that the present Additional Commissioner of Peshwur has lately devised a happy plan of forfeiting to Government the moveable and immoveable property of convicted murderers (under section 62 of the Indian Penal Code), which in the long run will have a more deterrent effect than hanging in a country where land is held to be dearer than life, and where many throats are annually cut for possession of a few square yards of ground. A *malik* will now think twice before committing an act which will deprive his heirs of succession to the ancestral acres, and cause them to wander strangers and out castes in the land of their birth.

IT seems probable that India is not destined long to enjoy her monopoly of the cultivation of jute. The growth of the fibre in the United States has ceased to be an experiment. Specimens of jute which have been sent to Washington have been reported as fifty per cent. superior to the Indian fibre, and an outturn of three thousand pounds per acre can, it is said, be obtained by manuring. There is, in fact, every probability of the crop turning out more remunerative than cotton; and, as it is much more certain, we may except that the cultivation will extend rapidly, and that Bengal will ultimately fall into the same secondary position as regards jute that it at present occupies as regards cotton.

THE *Hindu Patriot* learns that "at the suggestion of the President of the International Congress of Orientalists for 1874, the Secretary of State for India has sent out a despatch offering to pay the travelling expenses of a few distinguished men, if they would go to represent India in the Congress. The President of the Congress has named Babu Rajendralala Mitra and Professor Maheschandra Vydyaratna of Bengal, and Dr. Bhau Daji (alas! now no more) and Professor Ramkrishna Gopala Bhandarkar for Bombay." "It will be [illegible] gratifying to us," adds our contemporary, "to know if all or some of these gentlemen will go." And so it will be to us also. But we shall perhaps never at [illegible] enjoy the gratification, as regards the representatives from Bengal.

IT will be remembered that a short time ago the Ranee Ruckmabaee of Baroda published an appeal to the Viceroy for justice against the oppressions of the Gackwar, who was keeping her in his palace in strict confinement, and that the Viceroy gave the Baroda rulers a hint that it would be well to let the Ranee go free. The Gackwar sent her an insolent order to quit the palace, but she demurred, alleging that she ought not to be turned out of the palace like a sneaking culprit, but rather that she should be permitted to leave it with some of the honours due to a lady of her royal rank. We hear that an intimation has been issued by Government that the Ranee's request is reasonable, and it [illegible] that Colonel Phayre will see that she gets justice done her.

A KURRACHEE correspondent informs us that a tramway is urgently needed from Joongshaie to Tatta. Joongshaie is the central station of the Sind section of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, and the distance between it and Tatta is about twelve miles. Tatta, our readers are probably aware, used to be the capital of Sind in the time of the Ameers. It is still a fine town, but for want of being connected to the main line of railway is gradually sinking into insignificance. It stands close to the Indus, where richly cultivated lands lie in its vicinity; and it is believed that the effect of having a tramway laid down to it would be to divert the large grain traffic to Kurrachee through it, instead of continuing the present system of sending grain down the river to Khetty and shipping it thence. When Sir Philip Wodehouse was in Kurrachee, the inhabitants of Tatta and Kurrachee petitioned him to secure the construction of a line of communication between the railway and Tatta, but nothing has yet been done in the matter. It will be a question, however, with the Bombay Government whether the public convenience demands such a change; if it does not, there would be nothing to gain in benefitting Tatta and Kurrachee at the expense of other places. Perhaps the Bombay Tramway Company would do better with a tramway between Joongshie and Tatta than they do at present in Bombay.

THE *Friend of India* gives the following particulars respecting the food disturbances mentioned in our Friday's issue:—Much more serious news comes from the north of Cooch Behar than even from Burdwan. Last week one of our Famine correspondents reported the attack of a hungry mob on a private store at Julpigoree, and the slaughter of two of the assailants with the wounding of others. Rice was then at 8½ seers the rupee. This week we have to chronicle a repitition of the food riots on a more serious scale in the Buxa Dooars, which we took from Bhootan, and as far as Titalya on the Darjeeling road. The population is sparse and is, we believe, a cross between the Bengalee and the Bhootea. Fearing the same starvation which would have carried off some of the Julpigoree people, had supplies not been promptly forwarded from Purneah, and resenting exports, the Dooar people began to rob the money-lenders' and grain-dealers' stores and, being unarmed, were driven back with loss—one official account says "several" and another "two or three" being killed and some wounded. Sir William Herschel, the Commissioner, called out sepoys from Buxa, but panic still prevailed among the people. The disturbances began in Julpigoree on the 17th May last. The Teesta divides the State of Kooch Behar and the Buxa Dooars, which form a part of the Julpigoree district on the east from the rest of that district on the west. Distress followed by violence first appeared at Boda, close to a suffering portion of Purneah, but it is officially stated that there was no failure of crops in the Dooars. The narrative due in Saturday's *Gazette* should give all the details.

THE *Englishman*:—The official statement, to the effect that "it is expected that the consumption of grain in East Tirhoot during June will reach 37,000 tons," is the most outrageously excessive estimate regarding Government grain that has yet been published. The expression "East Tirhoot" is not defined, but, including within East Tirhoot the subdivision of Madhubanni, which as properly belongs to North as to East Tirhoot, it cannot, with the widest latitude of definition, include more than the sub-divisions of Madhubanni and Durbhunga. The aggregate population of these two sub-divisions, according to the census report, is 1,557,650. If every man, woman, and child of these two sub-divisions were to consume three-quarters of a seer of Government grain daily during the month of June, the total consumption of grain would only amount to 32,185 tons. In point of fact, it is, as the smallest consideration will demonstrate, physically impossible for every man, woman, and child to consume on an average as much as 1½lbs. of rice a day. Thirty-four per cent. of the population of Tirhoot consists of children under 12 years of age, very many of whom are necessarily too young to eat any rice at all. Half a seer of Government rice all round per head is absolutely a liberal calculation, assuming that the whole population are thrown on the hands of Government; and at this rate, during the month of June, the total consumption of Government rice would only amount to 21,456 tons. But it cannot be too often repeated that the present famine in Bengal, as far as it goes, is exclusively a rice-famine; that the pulses, for instance, have not failed; and that the Indian corn, wheat, and barley, are in the market as usual. There has been no failure of fish or milk, or of meat, or of fruit, vegetables, or ordinary herbs, and there must have been some stocks of rice, at all events, in the country. Even in Durbhunga and Madhubanni at least one-third of the support of the people could, one would think, be easily supplied from the internal resources of the district, not to take any account of food privately imported. At this season, in June, it is almost incredible how large a proportion of the food-supply of the population is furnished by the mango-fruit alone, and the mango all over Behar is said to be yielding a good crop. The natural resources of East Tirhoot are certainly capable, under the most desperate conditions, of supplying not less than 10,000 tons of food a month to the people. If Government adds the remaining two-thirds or half a seer of rice daily to every human creature in the two sub-divisions, there would be a daily average supply of three quarters of a seer of food per head—an allowance which is amply sufficient to support healthy life, and implies none of the privations of famine. But Government propose to throw 37,000 tons of grain into East Tirhoot where 20,000 tons would more than have sufficed. The estimate is necessarily 17,000 tons in excess, and if it is worked up to, there will have been a waste of 17,000 tons of grain, or, at the rate of £10 per ton of £170,000 on Government grain in East Tirhoot alone during a single month. If the consumption of Government grain is to be faced at this rate all over Bengal, we shall doubtless be able get rid of all our grain, and always point to that fact as proof of the severity of the famine, but one-half of the store will be as literally wasted, as far as the public purse is concerned, as if it had been lost or eaten by weevils, or thrown into the sea.

THE GRAIN DEALERS' PETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the notice taken by you in your paper of the 9th instant, regarding the petition made by some grain-dealers to His Excellency the Governor, I beg to say that from the copy of the said petition obtained by me I find that they also complain that no uniform system of testing grain is kept by Government either of wooden or copper measures. I therefore trust, that, as copper measures are now already introduced, Government will see the necessity of using copper furras instead of wooden ones, to keep an entire system throughout. No doubt, copper measures have been approved of by a great majority of the public, and have answered the purpose very well. I hope, therefore, Mr. Souter will see his way to altering his system of wooden furras to copper furras, as the former measure is very defective and injurious to the public.

A recent article in Goojeratee by the *Rast Goftar* of the 7th instant, headed "*A Sad Commentary on the Salt Bill*," exposes the bad management of the weights in the Government bunders, by which Government as well as the public suffers great losses, while a certain party makes profit by injuring all others.

I therefore suggest that the authorities should take the matter into their immediate consideration and remedy the evil.

It would be much better if Government would appoint an inspector who thoroughly understands the defects of such weights and measures, while testing, and prevent the recurrence of the grievance complained of.

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE.

Bombay, 11th June.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PORT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During last monsoon we had a quantity of linseed stored on Carnac Bunder, in a godown, belonging to the Trustees of the port.

One morning our muccadum discovered that loose and wet seed was running into the street from under the godown door. We immediately called a survey, separated the wet from the dry seeds, and, on adjusting our account, found we had suffered loss of say Rs. 1,899. If our muccadum had not made the discovery at an early stage, we should have suffered loss of several thousand rupees. We fully expected that the Port Trustees would reimburse us; but they declined to do so. As the monsoon was again approaching we wrote the Trustees a few days since and asked them to re-consider their former decision.

The following is a copy of the Trustees' resolution at their yesterday's meeting:—"The Trustees regret the loss which Messrs Farnham and Co. sustained, but cannot admit any liability to re-imburse them. The following resolution was passed by the Trustees on 13th November last, and it is hoped no inconvenience will be sustained by their tenants during the present rainy season:—The Chief Engineer to be requested carefully to examine the godowns on Carnac Bunder before next monsoon and to take what steps may be necessary to prevent their leaking." By the above resolution it is clear that the Trustees admit that they had *not* previously taken care to prevent their godowns leaking; which no doubt paves the way to our recovering at law what they refused us in equity and justice. Be this at it may, we feel it to be our duty to publish this matter, in order that the mercantile community and bankers, who no doubt sometimes advance on produce stored in the Trust godowns, may understand that the Trust offers no security against defects in their godowns, which from the nature of their construction must, at all times, during the rainy season (particularly during high winds) be likely to damage property.

At the time our property was damaged other property (several thousand rupees' worth rice) was damaged in the same range of buildings. And there was no doubt that a part of the damage to our property was caused by the high wind blowing the rain through the opening of the iron roof. We do not see how this is to be prevented unless the Trust re-build their godowns.

We beg to request that you will publish this statement on the ground that it is a matter that very nearly affects the mercantile public.

We may say that the year previous we had (in trust for others) Rs. 70,000 worth of linseed stored in the Trust godowns on Carnac Bunder of similar construction to the godown that damaged our property as heretofore mentioned. Had we supposed for a moment that we were running the risk of a very serious loss by damage, owing to the faulty construction of the building in which our property was stored, and that the lessors would have repudiated our just claim, in the event of damage occurring by fault of their building or lack of attention on the part of their servants, we of course would not have warehoused a rupee's worth of property in the Carnac Bunder godowns.

Whatever ground the Trust may take, the mere fact of their *receiving* property in their warehouses virtually leads the mercantile public to suppose that the warehouses are capable of preserving the property from rain-water damage.

Bombay, 13th June. FARNHAM & Co.

CABUL.

(*Delhi Gazette.*)

26th May.—The following news is given by a merchant:—"A new treaty has been signed and ratified between the King of Bokhara and the Russian Governor-General of Tashkund as to the exchange of three cities. The Russian Governor-General has given to the King of Bokhara, Shahur Subz, Juzzuk and Yooree Tuppa, and the King, in lieu of the above-named cities, has made over to the Russian Governor General, Kirkee, Charjooee and Kolaub. The chief object of the Russians in exchanging these cities is to have cantonments there."

27th.—An arrival from Tashkund gives the following account:—"The Russian Governor at Tashkund held a grand durbar, in which the chiefs of neighbouring places and the Khan of Kokan were present. The Governor made the following speech to the chiefs:—'I wish you all, and particularly the Khan of Kokan, always to consult with the King of Bokhara on public affairs and take his opinion.' On this the Khan of Kokan came forward and replied thus:—'I have always been independent and I would not like to be under the sway of the King of Bokhara on any account. My ancestors were so uncontrollable that they fought with the King of Bokhara.'

28th.—The news of Kirkee having been taken by the Russians has caused excitement in Cabul. As Kirkee is situated on the bank of the Hamoon, which flows near Bulkh, the Cabulees invent all sorts of stories. Besides this, as Kolaub is near the boundary of Budduksban, and Koondez and Charjooe are near the boundary of Mamana and Merve, the Cabulees say that the Russians are close to the Afghanistan boundaries. The officials of the Ameer's durbar and Mohamed Ulum Khan, Governor of Turkistan, are greatly pleased, as they like the Russians.

29th.—The following account is given by a merchant:—"The kafla of the merchants, who, having made purchases in Bombay, were on their way to Mushhed and Herat via Kurrachee and Beloochistan, was attacked on the roads by Belooches and Seistanees. A skirmish took place there, in which numbers of men were killed and wounded on both sides, but all their goods were saved."

30th.—An arrival from Kokan says that when he was at that place the Khan of Kokan was preparing to go to St. Petersburgh to appeal against the order of the Russian Governor of Tashkund and that he has made up his mind never to obey the King of Bokhara. The Kokanees continues, the merchant, were of opinion that the Russian Governor was not in fault, because as the Khan could not manage affairs properly he (the Governor) thought proper to advise him to take the King's opinion.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF A HALF-PAY MILITARY OFFICER.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

WE have received the following particulars of the sad death of an officer at Dera Ghazi Khan, which took place on the 1st instant under the painful circumstances which we are about to describe. We allude to the sad end of Captain N. Jones, a half-pay officer, recently belonging to the 2nd P. I. This officer it will be remembered was recently put upon a pension by reason of his intemperate habits and on the day following that upon which he destroyed himself, was to have left Dera Ghazi Khan, where his late regiment was quartered for good.

The melancholy event, it is supposed, must have taken place about noon on the 1st instant. The deceased, it appears, had previously had one of those drinking bouts which had proved his professional and physical ruin, and had for the last few days previous to his death abstained altogether from the use of spirituous liquors of any kind. It appears his stomach was in such a state of irritation that he could not retain the simplest food, and it is believed that in a sudden fit of disgust and despondency he had put an end to himself. His affairs were, it is said, in good order, and there was nothing which led to the conclusion that monetary difficulties had been in any way the cause of his rash act.

On the morning of his death, the deceased had ordered his breakfast, which consisted of sujee, milk and eggs, and on its being laid on the table, told his khitmutgar that he might go. Shortly after the khitmutgar had been dismissed, the deceased went into an adjoining room and placed himself in front of his looking-glass, probably to direct the pistol properly, and placing the muzzle of the weapon at his forehead he fired and fell down to rise no more. This supposition is borne out by the fact of the body being found in front of the looking-glass, in a position such as it would be in, under the above circumstances, and also by reason of the position of the mark on the forehead where the bullet entered the head.

The shot was heard by the bearer, who rushed in, on hearing it, to see what was the matter, and upon entering the room he saw what had happened. He at once ran over to the house of Major Boswell and reported the circumstance to that officer, who at once proceeded to Captain Jones's house and found him lying on his side with a revolver in his hand. The body was warm, but life was extinct, and it is believed that death must have taken place about three minutes or so previously. The deceased's finger was on the trigger of the pistol, when Major Boswell first saw his body, and the weapon had every appearance of being recently discharged. The only conclusion that could be come to was that the deceased had committed suicide. No suspicion of foul play, we understand, is attached to his servants.

A DANGEROUS INEBRIATE.

(*Englishman.*)

A VERY startling occurrence, which might have resulted most seriously, took place on Tuesday afternoon in the Great Eastern Hotel. At about one o'clock in the afternoon, Colonel Wyndham, the proprietor of the *Indian Charivari* and the new Opera Impresario, was sitting at a table in the tiffin-room with Mr. Vangelder and Mr. Kellner, both well-known to many of our readers—the former as an accomplished musician, and the latter as the purveyor of the good things with which travellers by the East Indian Railway regale themselves at the refreshment stations. Suddenly, and, as it seems, without any provocation, a man who was sitting close behind Colonel Wyndham, drew a revolver from his pocket and deliberately fired at the three gentlemen. The ball passed between them, fortunately hitting none of them, and entered the wall of the tiffin-room. The man who fired the shot was at once seized and taken to the police. He was found to be suffering from *delirium tremens*, and although, when asked whether the remaining chambers of the revolver were loaded, he said "no," it was found on examination that all the chambers except that which had contained the ball just fired were loaded. We have not heard what has been done with this playful gentleman, but we trust he will be effectually prevented for the future from indulging in pistol-practice in public tiffin-rooms.—*Englishman.*

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, at *low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs.	1 0
Each succeeding line	„	0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

THIRTEEN policemen have been placed at the village of Ambaigaum in the Kheir talooka to watch the movements of the dacoits in that talooka.

MILITARY MOVE.—The detachments of troops which were stationed at the hill sanitarium of Poorundhur will leave that station on the 15th and 18th inst. for Poona.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Gunput Narayen, an old offender, was on conviction of theft of copper pots and pans sentenced to be imprisoned for four months.

A SECOND EDITION OF THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE, containing the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, which comes into force from to-day, is now ready, and can be had at this office and at the several agencies.

GARDEN PARTY AT GUNNESH KHIND.—It will be seen, in another column, that the Hon. Mrs. Bonar Deane will be happy to receive visitors at a garden party, Government House, Gunnesh Khind, on Tuesday next, the 16th instant, from 5 to 7 P.M.—*Poona Observer.*

ALTERATION IN THE POONA MAIL.—Owing to certain changes in the trains to and from Bombay, mails from Poona will be despatched at 2 P.M. instead of 11 A.M., and the evening delivery will be made after the arrival of the 3 P.M. train from Bombay.—*Poona Observer.*

RUN OVER.—The negligence of native cart-drivers has come to be almost proverbial. On Friday last, one of the fraternity recklessly knocked down in a public street a woman named Lalbee, who, being severely injured, was removed for treatment to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

REWARD TO POLICE OFFICERS.—A short time ago Mr. Smith, deputy superintendent, and Framjee Bhickajee, inspector of police, seized a case of rifles which a Borah attempted clandestinely to send out of Bombay. The Commissioner of Customs has now awarded to each of these officers a reward of Rs. 50.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—On Saturday at the Girgaum Police Court, Appa Pandoo was charged with theft of ornaments of the value of Rs. 281, the property of a woman. The magistrate reduced the value to bring the case within his jurisdiction; and the prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

A DISHONEST COOK.—Peter DeSilva, a cook in the employ of Mr. J. Warner, was charged on Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, with being in possession of knives, spoons, forks, and a pair of boots, the property of his master, which were reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned for three months.

ANOTHER PARSEE MEMORIAL.—The *Rast Goftar* learns that the Parsee residents in the mofussil towns and other places have prepared another memorial, which is to be sent to Lord Salisbury in support of the memorial forwarded by the Parsees of Bombay. Several committees had been appointed for the purpose, and a European barrister, in consultation with a highly respected European gentleman, has drafted a short memorial. It will necessarily take some time to adopt the memorial and obtain the signatures of persons residing at great distances.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday last, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Nathoo Gheega and Ramjee Heerjee were charged with attempting to break into the house of Curumsey Jeitha in Dubhra Gully, Jackaria's Mosque, in order to commit theft therein. Information had previously been furnished to the police of the prisoners' felonious intention, and just as they had approached the premises and almost fancied the prosecutor's property to be within their reach, they were pounced upon by a couple of detectives who had concealed themselves. Prisoners were sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for three months each.

ANOTHER SHIPPING CASE.—On Saturday morning, four seamen of the British ship Milford applied to Mr. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, for their discharge, on the grounds that the entire gear of the ship was out of order and in a condition extremely dangerous to the safety of all on board; and that the captain was constantly drunk and refused to ship six additional men who were required to complete the proper number of hands for the safe management of the vessel. She had been eighteen days in Bombay, and his Worship said he did not understand why the men did not make the application on coming into the port or communicate with the Shipping Master. The men said they wished to obtain an order for a survey of the ship with a view either to get their discharge or to compel the captain to ship additional hands. The captain was sent for, but as he did not appear in time the matter was adjourned for another day.

A DIVORCE CASE.

IN connection with a suit filed in the Divorce Court in England by Captain Pemberton, of the Bombay Staff Corps, praying for a divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery with Captain Sandwith, the co-respondent in the suit, a commission was issued some months ago for the examination of the petitioner's three native servants, a cook, an ayah, and a butler, in Bombay, where the cause of action arose originally. The commission was received in April last, and on the 12th of that month, the preliminaries for the examination of witnesses were arranged in Mr. Justice Bayley's chambers. The matter was resumed on Friday last in his Lordship's chambers, where the witnesses in question were examined with closed doors. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Cleveland for the respondent. There was no appearance for the co-respondent, Captain Sandwith.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Sunday, June 7	0 0	1 75	0 72
Monday, June 8	2 40	0 30	1 44
Tuesday, June 9	0 24	0 15	0 29
Wednesday, June 10	0 15	1 3	0 50
Thursday, June 11	0 55	0 0	0 1
Friday, June 12	0 0	0 4	0 0
Saturday, June 13	0 8	0 45	0 91
Total	3 42	3 72	3 87
Previously registered	2 59	2 57	2 0
Grand Total	6 1	6 29	5 87

RAISING THE WIND.

AT the Girgaum Police Court on the 9th inst., Nusserwanjee Sorabjee, one of the proprietors of the Hope Hall Family Hotel, Mazagon, laid an information before Mr. Nana Morojee and applied for a warrant against Mr. W. E. Hilliard, some time ago a Deputy Conservator of Forests in the employ of Government, on a charge of cheating. On the 2nd instant, the accused requested the informant to lend him Rs. 600, saying he wanted to remit the sum to his brother in England, who had passed his examination as a civil servant and was about to come out to India. On informant refusing, accused pressed him to lend him even Rs. 400, representing that he was a public servant serving in the Government Forest Department, and that he had then due to him from Government Rs. 730 lying at the Accountant General's office, being the balance of his salary for the months of April and May last, and that he would repay the loan by the 20th inst. He also undertook to take informant to the Accountant General's Office, and to give him a letter of authority, empowering his firm to receive the full balance of his salary and appropriate therefrom Rs. 400 in liquidation of the loan. Upon the faith of these representations, the sum of Rs. 400 was paid to the accused on the 4th inst. Informant subsequently received information that accused had been either discharged or suspended from Government service since December 1873 and that he had since been living upon his wits.

A warrant having been issued against Mr. Hilliard, he was arrested and placed before the magistrate on Saturday last. The complainant, however, refused to lead the evidence, and the prisoner was discharged. It may be remembered that, by representations similar to those used in the above instance, the accused duped Mr. Pallonjee, of the Adelphi Hotel, of a pretty large sum, and that the latter obtained a decree against him in the High Court for the amount.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE "TOWERS OF SILENCE" RIOT CASE.

AT the Girgaum Police Court on Friday last, Mr Nana Morojee delivered his decision in two cases of assault arising out of a long-standing dispute regarding land situated near the western and southern boundaries of the compound of the Towers of Silence, which is claimed by Coorjee Pragjee and Jacob Jumal on the one side, and by the trustees of the charitable funds among the Parsees on the other.

In one of these cases, six kharwas (cultivators) were charged with assaulting on the night of the 4th March last Mr. John Duffy, builder and inspector in the employ of Coorjee Pragjee, and Manockjee Dorabjee and Dosabhoy Manockjee were charged with abetment of the offence. Mr. Branson appeared for the complainant and Mr. Owen for the defendants. In disposing of the case, the magistrate said there could be no reasonable doubt that the complainant was assaulted on the night in question; but the question was, had it been satisfactorily proved that the defendants, or any of them, committed that assault? Four witnesses had been examined for the complainant—Mr. Duffy, Mrs. Duffy, Fakeera, and Mr. Sealy. In point of fact, the principal evidence as to identification was that of the complainant and his wife. Was it reliable? In the first place, the magistrate found that the account of the assault given by Mr. and Mrs. Duffy did not tally with that given by Fakeera, whilst that given by Mr. Sealy was entirely different from either. According to the complainant, he left his house about half-past 9 P. M., in consequence of hearing some noise, and that after dispersing some kharwas who had been creating a disturbance, he was walking towards his bungalow, being joined meanwhile by his wife, when he was attacked by the kharwas, who felled him to the ground and struck him with sticks, stones, and fists. Mrs. Duffy screamed out, in consequence of which Mrs. Sealy came to the scene of the assault, followed by two Purdessee sepoys and the servant Fakeera. Seeing them the kharwas ran away and from a distance pelted complainant with stones. After commenting upon the contradictory versions of the assault given by the different witnesses, his worship referred to discrepancies and improbabilities in the evidence. The complainant expressed his belief that certain Iranee Parsees were concerned in the assault. His friend Mr. Sealy contradicted him and said he saw no Iranee Parsees on the occasion. Fakeera, having been several months in the employ of Mr. Duffy as a domestic servant, and as such doubtless mixing more freely with the kharwas than either Mr. or Mrs. Duffy, would be expected to be better able to identify those who committed the alleged assault; yet Fakeera recognised only, three whilst Mr. Duffy undertook to identify all the six kharwas. This and other points alluded to by the magistrate went, in his opinion, to show the improbability of the position assumed by Mr. and Mrs. Duffy as witnesses. His worship proceeded to say:—But the worst feature of the case for the prosecution is this. Not one of the witnesses who are alleged to have been present on the occasion of the assault pointed out any one of the prisoners to the police when taken up by them; and it is a question not yet explained, who pointed the prisoners out when they were arrested by the police. In connection with this part of the case, it is remarkable to observe that, although the sixth defendant, Lukha Curseon, was seen by Mr. and Mrs. Duffy, as deposed to by them, almost daily, near their residence, from the date of the assault until the 27th March—twenty-three clear days—they take no steps to have the man arrested, but leave him to be arrested on the 27th at the instance of somebody as yet unknown. The foregoing considerations unavoidably lead me to the conclusion that Mr. and Mrs. Duffy's observation of the facts of the case was very defective, inasmuch as they have been flatly contradicted by their own witnesses in several material points. Would it then be fair and just to convict any one on their evidence such as it has been found to be? I think not, and I therefore dismiss the case. The matter, as regards defendants Manockjee Dorabjee and Dossabhoy Manockjee, deserves a word of special remark. It is perfectly clear that the prosecutor has not made even the faintest attempt at leading any evidence on which any charge whatever could be conceived against the two men. I am, therefore, constrained to find that they have been dragged here without any grounds whatever. Such being the case, it is necessary to compensate them to some, if not to the fullest, extent. I therefore direct that prosecutor do pay them a sum of Rs. 100 as some set-off towards the expenses which they may have incurred in defending themselves in this case. The defendants are discharged.

In the second case, Mr. Duffy was charged with assaulting Jeevee and Lakhee, both kharwa women, on the night of the 4th March last. Mr. Owen appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Branson for the defendant. His worship found the story set up for the prosecution to be improbable and therefore dismissed the case.

MESSRS. CHRISTE AND MANSON have been engaged for seven days in selling engravings from Sir Edwin Landseer's works. The total proceeds amounted to nearly £73,500. Messrs. Agnew are said to have bought £40,000 worth of the sketches.

THE BERAR COTTON CROP OF 1874.

MR. A. J. DUNLOP, Assistant Commissioner, Akola District, Berar, has forwarded to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, the following letter regarding the past cotton season in the Central Provinces:—

AKOLA, 11th June 1874.

SIR,—The cotton season having now drawn to a close, I follow the practice of former years, and forward, for the information of your Chamber a brief *resumé* of the past trading season.

2. In October last I furnished you with a statement showing the area under cotton cultivation in the Central Provinces and Berar, and on that occasion, and in subsequent reports, led you to expect a larger crop from these provinces than has hitherto been exported. The following summary of the area returns for the past seven years shows how steadily the cultivation of the staple has increased, and notably how great a stride was made in Berar last year, when the area at once increased by 203,491 acres, the total increase in the two provinces being 227,289 acres:—

Statement showing the area under cotton cultivation in the Central Provinces and Berar in the past seven years.

	Central Provinces. Acres.	Berar. Acres.	Total Acres.
1867-68	735,633	1,254,552	1,990,185
1868-69	750,875	1,286,742	2,037,617
1869-70	824,027	1,415,786	2,239,813
1870-71	768,936	1,547,427	2,316,363
1871-72	697,941	1,487,648	2,176,589
1872-73	806,522	1,603,913	2,410,435
1873-74	830,315	1,807,404	2,637,719

With so large an extension in the area under cultivation in past year, a considerable increase in the exports was naturally anticipated, and the result, as now shown by the returns, is fully up to our expectations, and for the first time in the annuals of the trade of these provinces upwards of 300,000 bales of 3½ cwt. have been despatched to Bombay.

3. A detailed statement of the exports during 1873-74, as compared with the two preceding years is appended, and I would here give an abstract of the results of each year since 1866:—

Year.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Total Bales.
1866-67	53,000	218,000	271,000
1867-68	23,500	207,000	230,500
1868-69	42,000	233,000	275,000
1869-70	38,653	171,791	210,444
1870-71	38,190	207,917	246,107
1871-72	42,159	140,805	182,964
1872-73	40,053	204,135	244,188
1873-74	40,052	260,558	300,610

On an examination of the detailed statement referred to above, you will observe that the trade is becoming more and more concentrated at the large marts, where full presses have been erected, and that small stations on the line which formerly exported considerable quantities of cotton now appear almost blank in our returns.

4. The following figures show the manner in which the cotton was distributed between the various markets. Khangam, heading the list, exported* 110,236 bales; Oomraottee 84,721 bales, Sheagaum (which exports the bales pressed in Akote as well as those in Sheagaum) 50,055 bales; Wurdah and Hingunghat in the Central Provinces 31,497 bales; and Moortizapore in East Berar, where full presses have recently been erected, 14,374 bales. The total number of bales exported from stations on the Nagpore branch of the G. I. P. Railway, or in other words, the total quantity of Hingunghaut and Oomraottee cotton despatched was 292,023 bales. The balance of 8,587 bales is Nurbudda Valley cotton sent from stations on the Jubbulpore line. It will be noticed how almost entirely full-pressing is now resorted to in Berar and the Hingunghat districts, the 292,023 bales as above having been packed as follows:—

Full-Pressed Bales.	Half-Pressed Bales.	Dokras.
289,417	1,259	4,040

In Khangaum and Oomraottee, Sheagaum and Akote half-pressing is entirely a thing of the past, and from these markets not one single dokra has been exported during the year. In the Nurbudda Vally the case is different. Presses have not yet been introduced into these districts and the whole of the cotton is sent off in dokras.

5. As regards the quality of the crop the past season has on the whole been a very fair one. Had the monsoon been somewhat heavier the outturn per acre might have been larger, and the staple probably a degree better; but, on the other hand, no inopportune rain fell to discolor the cotton, or to cause the much disliked black leaf, and so far as I can learn those interested in the trade have been generally satisfied with the crop. Your Chamber has been informed, and consulted by me, on a subject which of late has been causing considerable uneasiness in the province. I allude to the introduction into East Berar of the very inferior variety of Hoshungabad cotton which was lately eradicated with much difficulty from Khandeish, and which is known commercially as the "old Khandeish cotton." The seed was brought into East Berar by a speculative native, who was charmed with the large yield from the plants, and other cultivators being equally captivated, it has spread to so very considerable an extent that no one who has lately purchased cotton in the Oomraotee market can have failed to have met with it in his selections. Your late predecessor, Mr. Taylor, took a keen interest in this matter, and on more than one occasion gave me opinions which have been of value in forming decisions, and I feel confident that your Chamber will learn with pleasure that the Resident at Hyderabad has now sanctioned such a measures as will ensure the complete eradication of the bad seed. A liberal advance has been given to me for the supply of pure seed to cultivators in the affected parts of the districts, and although the early monsoon which is now upon us has prevented my carrying out this object to the extent desired, the Khandeish seed will not, I believe, now that the wishes of Government are known, be sown in any quantity this year, and at the close of the rains a searching enquiry will be made for what may remain of it in the district, the distribution of pure seed in all tainted villages being proceeded with at the same time. There can be little doubt that these measures will be effectual in disposing of this variety of cotton, and if still some of it is traceable in the next Oomraottee crop, such will not, I anticipate, be the case in the following year, when we shall have had more time to deal with.

6. The trade in cotton in the North-West Provinces is small and has not been included in the statements sent to you from time to time. The figures are given below:

Exports of Cotton to the N. W. Provinces.

From	To	Full Pressed Bales.	Half Pressed Bales.	Dokras.
Hingunghat	Cawnpore	555	„	0
Garrawarra	Mirzapore	0	„	1,019
Do.	Allahabad	0	„	15
Bograh	Mirzapore	0	„	87
Bunkerry	do.	0	„	54
Sohagpore	do.	0	„	162
Khangaum	do.	0	„	2
Total		555	„	1,339

$\frac{1,339}{3}$ dokras = 445

1,000 bales of 3½ cwts.

In the early part of the season 174 dokras were sent from Mirzapore to Khangaum with the intention doubtless of passing the cotton off as the Oomraoutee variety, but as the experiment was not again repeated we may conclude that it was unsuccessful.

7. The monsoon broke on the 3rd instant and the rain-fall registered in West Berar is as follows:—

Akola District	Ballapore	4·26	Up to 7th instant.
	Akote	1·63	
	Julgaum	2·28	
	Khangaum	4·60	
	Akola	1·33	
	Chickloe	2·88	
Booldanah	Maikur	3·20	
	Mulkapore	0·91	
Bassim		5·16	

An early monsoon is in favour of the cotton crop, and if we only get more rain at this time, sowing operations will be speedily commenced. I will as formerly keep you informed at intervals of the state of our weather and the prospects of the growing cotton crops.—I have, &c.

A. J. DUNLOP,
Assistant Commissioner, Akolah District, Berar.

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* These figures include the exports from Jullab before the railway was opened.

THE APPOINTMENT OF PUBLIC PROSECUTOR AT KURRACHEE.

(*Sindian.*)

WE believe Mr. Sidney Strong, one of the members of the Kurrachee Bar, has memorialized the Secretary of State on the subject of the appointment of an outsider, and an entire stranger to India, to the posts of Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor in Kurrachee. It struck us as being exceedingly strange that the legal fraternity did not unite to a man, and resent the studied insult shown to it by the Bombay Government, by entering a spirited protest to the appointment, and calling on the Secretary of State to undo what the Bombay Government, influenced by Mr. West, the late Judicial Commissioner in Sind, had very foolishly done. What ought to have been a line of action the whole of the pleaders, without exception, should have pursued, has we see been taken by only one pleader; the independent and fearless attitude he has assumed contrasts strongly and most markedly with the timid policy that has actuated his compeers, who quietly pocketed the affront, and consoled themselves for the humiliation brought on them with the comforting assurance that it was useless to go against the decrees of Fate, the laws of which are as unalterable as were those of the Medes and Persians! The removal of Mr. Hussein Ally from the office of Public Prosecutor, which he filled for five long years with satisfaction to the State and the public, was about as arbitrary a measure as could well have been conceived; there was not the slightest excuse to urge for it, on the contrary, there were the strongest possible reasons to urge in opposition to it. Mr. Hussein Ally did full justice to the selection made of him for the appointment, as he did to the other office he filled, that of Government Pleader; with good natural abilities, and a fair share of legal attainments and talents, he was undoubtedly the right man in the right place, and his supersession therefore excited the surprise as it called forth the indignation of the public. On asking Mr. Hussein Ally as to whether any reasons had been assigned to him for his removal, we were kindly furnished by him with copies of some letters he had received, testifying to his qualifications.

It has been said that the introduction of the New Criminal Procedure Code, and the amenability of European British-born subjects to the jurisdiction of Mofussil Courts, rendered Mr. Hussein Ally's removal, and the appointment of a European to the offices he filled necessary; such a plea is pure moonshine; we cannot see what objection there is to a native conducting the prosecution in a case in which a European is concerned, any more than there is to a native magistrate trying a European and sentencing him to imprisonment; in the Presidency towns native magistrates exercise a certain amount of jurisdiction over Europeans; when natives are allowed to do so much, why should not a native prosecute a European. At all events, if there were any valid objections to Mr. Hussein Ally holding the office of Public Prosecutor, his removal certainly did not justify the appointment to it of an outsider who was a perfect stranger to the country. A selection could very well have been made from among the European pleaders on the spot. But there is actually no excuse to assign for the treatment accorded Mr. Hussein Ally; the New Criminal Procedure Code did not affect his appointment in the least; and the action taken in reference thereto by the Bombay Government was consequently scandalous in the extreme.

Had the selection made to fill up the appointments held by Mr. Hussein Ally been audacious one, and had the protege of Mr. West been a superior man to Mr. Hussein Ally or the pleaders of Kurrachee, so much perhaps could not have been said against the action taken by Mr. West. Mr. Potter, we believe, has never before practised in any Court, nor has he ever been employed as an advocate. His attainments cannot be said to equal those of Mr. Strong, who holds the diploma of a barrister.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, dated 11th instant.

Read the following interim report of the Dock Committee, dated 28th May:—

It has hitherto been considered that the site for the docks had been finally disposed of by the Government of India letters No. 41 B.C. and 118 B.C. of 1874.

The Dock Committee now understand that this question of site is again re-opened by the Government of Bombay and the Government of India. They have therefore asked Mr. Ormiston to report generally upon the Mody Bay site as compared with the site on the Elphinstone estate. Upon receipt of Mr. Ormiston's report the Dock Committee will consider Mr. Edwin Clark's scheme and report thereon so far as can be done with the limited information now before them.

RESOLUTION—To be recorded.

Read letters from the Traffic Manager, dated 1st April and 19th and 25th May, reporting that his office accommodation at Carnac Bunder is insufficient; that, owing to his health having suffered from the effluvia of the night-soil depot, he has himself removed to the Bonded Warehouse, and that he considers the best temporary provision that could be made would be the erection of a cadjan shed near Musjid Bunder capable of accommodating ten persons.

The Chief Engineer's estimate of the cost of a temporary office is Rs. 1,304, and of a permanent addition tothe present office Rs. 8,036.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Ryan's request to have a temporary office erected east of the Frere Road, near the Musjid Bunder, at a cost of Rs. 1,304 is sanctioned, and the amount should be entered in a supplementary estimate. The construction of additional permanent accommodation should be considered after the question of docks is settled.

Read letter from the Superintendent Government Observatory, dated 4th June, recommending that the royalty of £10 per annum be paid to Mr. Jones, inventor of the pendulum of the Time Ball Clock, from 1st March 1872, and stating the circumstances under which the claim is preferred.

The Superintendent also recommends that the clock be lighted at night.

Read letter from the Superintendent Government Observatory, dated 10th June, suggesting, in reply to an enquiry made, that some of the reflectors of the Colaba Lighthouse should be made use of to light up the Harbour Clock, and that the Chief Engineer should be asked to prepare an estimate of the cost of transferring and adapting the reflectors, &c.

RESOLUTION.—The payment of £10 per annum to Mr. Jones from the date on which the Port Trust Act came into operation is approved, and the amount required to 31st March 1875 should be included in a supplementary estimate to be submitted for the sanction of Government. A similar sum may be entered in the annual budget in future. The Superintendent of the Observatory should report for what further period this royalty will be payable to Mr. Jones.

As it is proposed to utilize the reflectors of the present Colaba Lighthouse for the purpose of illuminating the clock, the question of doing so may be postponed for the present, but can be brought forward again after consideration by the Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Read Government Resolution No. 755, dated 27th May, intimating in reply to an enquiry made by the Trustees, that the present state of the Port Trust revenues renders it necessary that the erection of the proposed beacons on "south Butcher's spit" and on the "Barnacles" should be postponed.

RESOLUTION.—The Trustees are unwilling to postpone works for the improvement of the Harbour, the cost of which, under the regime of the Harbour and Pilotage Board, could easily have been met from the Port Dues. But, as His Excellency in Council has recommended to the Government of India that measures should be taken for relieving the Port Trust of a portion of the heavy liabilities imposed by Act I. of 1873, they will not urge the immediate erection of these beacons.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 26th May, recommending that the Garden land and toddy and mango trees belonging to the Trustees at Tank Bunder be farmed out separately for 5 years instead of from year to year as heretofore.

RESOLUTION.—The Traffic Manager's proposals for farming the land and trees at Tank Bunder are approved. He may advertise or let by private contract, or for a shorter period than that suggested by him. Provisions should be made that the land is not to be sublet except with the sanction of the Trustees, that no buildings are to be erected and no compensation given for improvements at the end of the lease.

Submitted application from Mr Jamsetjee N. Tata for the leare of 433 square feet of land at Mody Bay adjacent, and in addition to, and on the same terms as, the 1,250 square feet agreed to be leased to him by the Trustees on 30th April.

Submitted also application from Mr Allybhoy Vallyjee for a lease of 28 square feet of land on Mody Bay adjacent, and in addition to the 800 square feet agreed to be leased to him by Trustees on 26th March 1874.

Both these applications are approved of by the Land Committee.

RESOLUTION.—Agreed to.

HIGH COURT.—13TH JUNE.

(BEFORE THE HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LUKHMIDASS KHIMJEE V. MOBARJEE PREMJEE AND OTHERS.

THE Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff, and moved for an adjournment of the suit, in order that a commission might be sent to Baroda to examine a material witness for the plaintiff. The suit had been before his Lordship on the 10th of April, when an order was made for the examination of this witness, Waljee Oomersey, who was then at Dwarka in Kattywar. His Lordship ordered that a commission should be issued for the examination of this witness, and be made returnable before the 25th of May, the suit being adjourned until the 5th of June. A commission was applied for immediately, but it was not issued from the Prothonotary's office till the 13th of May, though in the meanwhile frequent applications were made by the plaintiff's solicitors. This was twelve days before the commission was returnable. In the meantime the witness had gone to Baroda, so he (the Advocate-General) now asked that a commission might be issued to Baroda, made returnable within a week.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the defendants, opposed the application. The suit, he said, had already been postponed two or three times, and, though the commission for the examination of Waljee had not been issued till the 13th of May, still the day for its return had on that account, by consent, been extended till the 26th of June, so that the plaintiff had had ample time to execute it. The plaintiff had been putting off this suit since February for the purpose of getting the evidence of this man, who, they now allege, was flying about over the country and did not wish to be examined. The defendant was a poor man, and the plaintiff's object in obtaining these postponements was simply to put him to expense. First the defendant's property had been attached, then the attachment was removed and leave given to file a suit. The suit was then filed, but the plaintiff was unwilling to bring it on, because he had no chance of success, and he hoped by keeping it hanging over the defendant's head, to bring him to terms. The plaintiff, too, had no certain information that the witness Waljee was at present at Baroda, and the defendants in their affidavit alleged that he was at Ahmedabad. On these grounds, he asked that the suit should be called on, and the defendants made to pay the costs of the present application.

The Advocate-General said that the allegation was, that Walljee was being kept out of the way by the defendants. The defendants could not be injured by the postponement, as the principal defendant was a mortgagee in possession of the property; he was in possession of all the rents and profits, and therefore the longer he was in possession the better for him. It was also alleged that the defendant was acting in collusion with Ruttunbai to defraud Ruttunbai's creditors, of whom the plaintiff was one, and that the mortgage was fictitious. He, the Advocate-General, thought he should be able, on the hearing of the suit, to expose the shameful conspiracy to defraud the testator.

His Lordship ordered that a commission should be issued, returnable in a week, and that the plaintiff should pay the costs of the present application.

Mr. Lang asked that a limited time might be allowed for the issuing of the commission.

His Lordship said he could not make such an order, but that if there were unnecessary delay the defendants might make an application in court.

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THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1874.

TANNA.

(Before W. M. P. Coghlan, Esq., Sessions Judge.)

GRIEVOUS HURT.

Bhika, son of Datu, was charged with having voluntarily caused greivous hurt with a sword, by cutting off the fingers of, and otherwise disfiguring, his wife Tai at Nandkar, in the Bhiwandi taluka of the Tanna district.

Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge, concurred with all the assessors and convicted the prisoner on the charge under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, and said that the attack on the girl Tai was most cruel and savage and without any excuse. He, therefore, sentenced the accused Bhika, son of Datu, to transportation for life.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Umberkhan, son of Kadirkhan, and Netu, wife of Kalu, were charged with having attempted to murder one Kalu, son of Somwar, at Nagam, in the Bassein taluka of the Tanna district.

Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge, concurring with two assessors, and differing from one assessor as regards accused No. 1, and concurring with all the assessors as regards accused No. 2, found them not guilty of the offence specified in the charge under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code, and said that discrepancies in the evidence and the improbability of the story of the complainant, and the witnesses Kadir and Gulam (for knowing, as they said, that Umber Khan, accused No. 1, was intriguing with Netu, accused No. 2, they would surely have informed the patel or villagers of having seen them take Kalu in a helpless state in a boat at midnight), joined to the fact that the accused persons had brought disgrace on the Koli caste, to which all the witnesses belonged, led him to think that probably the whole complaint was false. He, therefore, acquitted and set both the prisoners at liberty.

DACOITY.

Ramnak, son of Gondnak, and Hanmantia, son of Mahatarji, Naru, son of Sadu, Vithu, son of Gowinda, Genu Laxman, Babia, son of Bhiwa, Rakhma, son of Subha, Tukaram, son of Hari, and Vithu, son of Sakhojee, were charged with having committed dacoity in the house of one Subha, son of Ambaram Bhat, at Ambeshiwtar, in the Mahad taluka of the Colaba district.

Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge, concurred with the assessors, and convicted the accused Ramnak Gondnak, Hanmantia Mahatarjee, Naru Sadu, Vithu Govinda, Genu Luxman, Babia Bhiva, Rakhma Subha, Tukaram Hari, and Vithu Sakhoji, of the charge under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and said that the state of this part of the country at present, dacoities being more prevalent than at any time since A. D. 1858, required that no leniency be shown to persons convicted of organized dacoity. He, therefore, sentenced them all to transportation for life.

(Before Mr. W. H. Crowe, Assistant Sessions Judge.)

DACOITIES.

Nansi Satwa, Man Krishna, Jagia Bhika, Mahadu Keru, Kalpatel Bapu, Vithpatel Dhunba, Jania Bhango and Haria Bala, were charged with having committed dacoity at Gowrapur, in the Wada taluka of the Tanna district.

Mr. Crowe, the Assistant Session Judge, convicted the accused No. 1 Nansi Satwa, of the charge on his own plea of guilty, and sentenced him to be punished with rigorous imprisonment for the term of four years, and acquitted and set the prisoners No. 2 and 4, Man Krishna and Mahadu Keru, at liberty, because he found that there were no grounds to proceed against them.

He also, differing from the assessors as regards the accused Jagia Bhikia, Kalpatel Bapu, Vithpatel Dhunba, Jania Bhango and Haria Bala, convicted them of the charge under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced them to be punished with rigorous imprisonment for the term of four years each.

Nansi Satwa, Man Krishna, Mahadu Dhon, Jagia Bhikia, and Mahadu Keru were charged with having committed dacoity at Khariwli, in the Wada taluka of the Tanna district.

Mr. Crowe, the Assistant Session Judge, concurred with the assessors and convicted the accused of the charge under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced the prisoners No. 1 and 4, Nansi Satwa and Jagia Bhikia, to be punished with rigorous imprisonment for three years each, to take effect from the expiry of their former sentence, and the accused Nos. 2, 3 and 5 to be punished with rigorous imprisonment for the term of four years each.

The above prisoners were also tried on another charge of dacoity.

Mr. Crowe, the Assistant Session Judge, differing from the Assessors, convicted the accused Nansi Satwa, Man Krishna, Mahadu Dhon, Vitpatel Dhoubapatel, Kalpatel Bapupatel, Jagia Bhiku and Mahadu Keru, of the charge under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and said that he had already convicted all of the prisoners in two other cases, and, as the punishment was to be cumulative, passed a lighter sentence than he should otherwise have done. He, therefore, sentenced the accused Nos. 1 and 6 to be punished with rigorous imprisonment for the term of two years each, and accused Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 7 for the term of three years each to take effect on the expiration of their former sentences.

He acquitted the accused No. 5. Kalpatil, as the charge was not proved against him.

HURT.

Hussia, son of Chon, was charged with having voluntarily caused hurt to his brother Rago at Ulwa, in the Panwell taluka of the Tanna district, not having received grave and sudden provocation.

Mr. Crowe, the Assistant Session Judge, concurred with the assessors and convicted the accused of the charge under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code, and said that the evidence of the Assistant Surgeon showed that the deceased was suffering from a diseased spleen. He further remarked that as nothing showed that the accused knew that the deceased's spleen was in a diseased state, and that an ordinary blow with a fist was sufficient to cause his death, he, therefore, sentenced the prisoner to be punished with rigorous imprisonment for one month.

DACOITIES.

Titu Kolpatil, Mithu Walku, Janu Vitu, Ramia Kania, Maia Ikia, and Man Krishna, were charged with having committed dacoity at Khariwlipada, in the Wada taluka of the Tanna district.

Mr. Crowe, the Assistant Session Judge, convicted the prisoners Nos. 1 and 4, Titu Kalpatil and Ramia Kania, of the charge on their own pleas of guilty, and sentenced them to be punished with rigorous imprisonment for four years each.

He also concurred with the assessors, and convicted the rest of the accused Mithu, Janu, Maia and Man, of the charge under Section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced the prisoners Mithu, Janu, and Maia to be punished with rigorous imprisonment for four years each, and the prisoner Man Krishna to be punished with rigorous imprisonment for two years, to take effect on the expiration of his former sentences.

Rama Deo, Titu Kalpatil, Mahadu Dhon, Mithu Walku, Ramia Kania, Kusha Aba, Kanu Hari, and Rama Nama, were charged with having committed dacoity at Bopowli, in the Wada taluka of the Tanna district.

Mr. Crowe, the Assistant Session Judge, concurred with the assessors, and convicted the prisoners of the charge under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced the accused Rama Deo, Kusha Aba, Kanu Hari, and Rama Nama to be punished with rigorous imprisonment for four years each; and accused Titu Kalpatel, Mithu Walku, and Rama Kania to be punished with rigorous imprisonment for the term of three years each; and accused Mahadu Dhon for two years, to take effect on the expiration of their former sentences.

Janu, son of Pádu, Gatia, son of Govind, Butia, son of Mahadu, Nansia, son of Harri, and Raghu, son of Kondu, were charged with having committed dacoity at Kadivly, in the Wada taluka of the Tanna district.

Mr. Crowe, the Assistant Session Judge, found that evidence was not sufficient to prove an offence against any of the accused. He, therefore, acquitted and set the prisoners at liberty.

ADULTERY.

Bakridin, son of Meer Ibraim, was charged with having committed adultery with Choti, wife of Imambaksha, at Bhiwandi, in the Bhiwandi taluka of the Tanna district.

Mr. Crowe, the Assistant Session Judge, concurred with the assessors, and convicted the accused of the charge under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to be punished with rigorous imprisonment for six months.

The municipal authorities of Odessa invite architects of all nations to send in plans for a theatre to hold from 1,800 to 2,000 persons, and to cost not more than 800,000 roubles. The plan chosen will gain a prize of 6,000 roubles, and the second best 2,000 roubles. A further prize of 6,000 roubles will be paid for the designs, details, &c.

INDIAN NEWS.

The Russian Scientific Expedition to the Oxus.—An officer of the old Madras Engineers, Major Herbert Wood, is the fortunate man selected to represent England with the Oxus Expedition. The Czar's nephew, the young Grand Duke Nicholas, having in some mysterious way so misbehaved as to have been arrested, Colonel Stolétoff is commander. He left St. Petersburg for Kasalinsk on the 5th May. He knows the country well, having previously commanded at Krasnovodsk on the Caspian. Not being a *savant* he will discharge his political duties all the more carefully. The intricate delta of the Oxus, which we described some time ago from Herr Lerch's paper, is to be carefully surveyed, while a light steamer will take some of the party as far up the Oxus as the water will allow. Severtsoff, the naturalist, who has been exploring the Thian Shan hills, the Naryn and upper Jaxartes, has postponed an intended visit to Kashghar, in order to join the Mission. The party must be now proceeding from Kasalinsk along the east shore of the Aral Sea to the first of the Oxus mouths.

An Artilleryman Drowned at Umballa.—We hear with regret of a lamentable accident which occurred between 8 and 9 o'clock P.M. on the 7th instant, by which a driver named Green belonging to the A Battery A Brigade R. H. A. at this station lost his life. It appears that two or three men of the above battery proceeded together to the Dhobie's Ghat near the Artillery Bazaar, for the purpose of bathing. After taking the water and swimming out to near the middle of the pond, the unfortunate young man, in turning to reach the bank, and, without any apparent struggle, went down. His comrades gave the alarm, and every effort was put forth to save him, but the body was not recovered until the following morning. The deceased soldier was known to be steady and well-behaved, was only twenty years of age, and had not long joined the battery from England. The remains were interred at the cemetery on Monday evening with military honours. The occurrence was purely accidental, and no blame attached to any one.—*Mofussilite.*

The Ship Varona.—In our last issue we announced that this vessel was ashore on Point Divi, which is a little south of Masulipatam, but our contemporary the *Madras Mail* fixes the vessel on the Mootapili bank. This bank is of very great extent, and is formed of coarse sand and broken shells, with soundings from 5 to 10 fathoms on it, excepting on one shoal patch, which is of very small extent, and has only 2¼ fathoms on it; and it must be either on this patch or on False Point Divi the Varona is on shore. If on the Mootapili patch, she is likely to get off, but we have our ill forebodings if the unfortunate vessel is on False Point Divi. We cannot account for the life of us account for the accident to a vessel in a position so much out of her track. She was bound, we believe, for Vizagapatam, and how she came to be found so far to the westward of her course is still to be accounted for. Since writing the above we hear that the ship is on shore on False Point Divi, as we anticipated, and is not likely to get off until the N. E. monsoon, when the coast near False Point Divi becomes a weather shore from the land running there well to the eastward. A fine prospect for the owners of this new vessel.—*Coconada Advertiser.*

An Appeal and its Result.—In a recent issue we drew attention to the fact that Thakoor Jowahir Singh, who had been sentenced by the Commissioner of Seetapore to seven years' imprisonment, had petitioned the Chief Commissioner for the remission of part of his sentence, in consideration of the services rendered by him to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857. It will be seen from the order quoted below that the Chief Commissioner has declined to modify the sentence:—"It would seem that Jowahir Singh did some service during the re-occupation of the province after the capture of the city of Lucknow, for which he was rewarded at the time. To pardon him now on account of these services would be tantamount to admitting that every talookdar who was of use during that period has in consequence put himself beyond the reach of the law,—that he can commit offence with impunity. This petition cannot be accepted. Jowahir Singh deliberately shot a fellow-creature, and was sentenced to imprisonment for seven years for so doing. It is evident that the Judicial Commissioner to whom he appealed thought the sentence too lenient, and, as far as I am concerned, it will not be modified."

THE RAILWAY CARTING AGENCIES.

(*Englishman.*)

The press in Bombay has from time to time given expression to the opinions that the merchants of that city entertain of the system for removing goods from the railway stations, which is known by the name of the carting agency. The attention of the Government of India has, it is said, been at last attracted, and some official correspondence has passed on the subject. Considering the additional cost for the carriage of goods that this system imposes on all traders alike, and that [illegible] the carting agent derives any benefit from it, and, le[illegible] all, the railway companies themselves, the time for doing [illegible] altogether seems to have come, and it is not at all surprising that the Government of India should have drawn the attention of the railway department in Calcutta to a matter of so much interest and importance to the well-being of the two guaranteed lines of railway which have their terminus in Bombay. The agents of these lines are impressed with the notion that, unless some persons be specially appointed to remove the goods as they arrive at the terminus, the owners would leave them for an indefinite period, and consequently that there would be such an enormous accumulation that the companies would be put to great expense in erecting proper warehouses, and taking charge of the goods stored therein. This, however, is an assumption very gratuitously made, and for which there is no substantial foundation. A charge could be made, and is so now, for all goods left beyond a certain period, but this would always be in the majority of instances a merely nominal fine, for the great desire of all merchants is to remove their goods as soon after arrival as possible; and this is rendered even more imperative now that the Suez Canal is open, as the great object is to export all goods for that route as quickly as possible. With the expectation of saving themselves a good deal of expense and trouble, the railway companies made a contract with a carting agent, who is thus in the position of a middle-man, and, like all such interlopers, he manages to obtain the greater portion of the profits himself. The contract rate per ton agreed on by the railway company to be paid to this man has always been, and is now, very much higher than the actual cost of removing a ton of goods from the terminus of either railway in Bombay. The remedy for this imposition would have been extremely easy to find had the sum paid to the carting agent been separately charged, in the total of terminal charges which the railway companies themselves made. This obviously should have been done. It has, however, been mixed up with the terminal charges; and as the rates agreed to in the contract with the carting agent are not published, the merchants pay the total of the terminal charges, and remain in ignorance whether they are paying the carting agent more or less than he ought to receive for removing their goods for them. The G. I. P. Railway have lately made a concession to the merchants, allowing them nine annas a ton if they remove their goods themselves from the terminus; but as the contract rate with the carting agent is twelve annas a ton, the merchants still have to pay three annas more than they ought to. The actual cost for removing a ton of goods from the terminus of the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay to the Cotton Green at Colaba is nine annas a ton, so that the railway company have allowed the proper sum; but evidently the merchants are entitled to the full charge made by the carting agent of twelve annas a ton, and they will not be satisfied till they get it. If the sum of twelve annas a ton were allowed whenever the merchants removed their goods themselves, the railway company would be driven to confess that the contract with the carting agent was three annas a ton higher than it ought to be, and that they were by that means, and for no ostensible reason, either presenting the carting agent with three annas a ton, and at the cost of the trade of Bombay, or else taking that sum themselves. It is a very easy and pleasant way of getting rich, but is ruinous to the prosperity of the railway companies, as well as that of the merchants. But whilst the G. I. P. Railway offers to give back three-fourths of the spoils which the carting agent appropriates by his contract, the B. B. and C. I. Railway will make no concessions at all. The same system of concealment of the rates paid to the carting agent is made on this line as on the other, but the fact cannot escape being disclosed that those rates are double what they ought to be for removing a ton of goods to the Cotton Green from the terminus at Colaba. Six annas is the proper charge for the work; but the carting agent gets twelve annas, and he is the same man who gets twelve annas for removing a ton of goods from the G. I. P. Railway terminus, the proper charge for doing which work is only nine annas. The profit heaped up in this way for the sole benefit of this middle-man, the carting agent, are doubtless very large, not less than several thousands of rupees a month. Nothing will satisfy the merchants now, short of the deduction of the full sum paid to the carting agent from the total of the terminal charges, should they wish to remove their own goods themselves.

It is a remarkable feature in the carrying capacities of these two railway companies that they can carry goods any distance on their lines, or on other lines, but cannot manage to carry them a mile or two beyond their terminus, without introducing an expensive agency which operates against the increase of traffic on their lines, and imposes needless cost on those who make use of the railways. The B. B. and C. I. Railway is the chief offender in this respect, and, without doubt, loses a large amount of traffic annually in consequence of the costly system established by the carting agency. Traders can use the sea for many months during the year, and though they may lose much time, they save the high rates imposed by the railway company. This company has allowed the carting agent to have branch establishments at the Surat, Broach, Baroda, and Ahmedabad stations. The merchants at the old city of Surat are so steadfastly opposed to the carting agency system there, that they voluntarily remove their own goods themselves, and pay the full terminal charges, which include the rates paid to the carting agent. The company make them no allowance, and have taken no notice of the many remonstrances and petitions that the Surat merchants have repeatedly made, so that either the railway company or the carting agent gets paid for work which neither of them performs.

The time has arrived for the companies to state very explicitly the reasons why the carting agency system is allowed to be still maintained, in spite of the remonstrances of the merchants and the interests of the railways. There is no difficulty connected with the subjects which cannot be easily disposed of, provided no other consideration but the welfare of the companies and the benefit of trade be put forward; and in these days of competition there can be no necessity whatever that work so simple as that of removing goods after arrival at the terminus should be done by the aid of a middle-man, such as the carting agent alone is, and who is maintained at the cost of the railway, as well as of the merchants, without having it in his power to confer the slightest benefit upon either party.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LORD SANDHURST.

House of Commons, May 21.

(Concluded from our Saturday's Issue.)

Mr. Horsman—No one can have listened to the speeches we have just heard without sharing the regret I have felt from the first, that all the papers relating to this matter have not been printed and circulated among us. Had that been done, the House would see that the question is a much larger and graver one than might be supposed from the speech of my hon. friend or from the answer, given under difficulties not of his own creation, of the right hon. gentleman. This cannot be treated as a mere personal question, beginning and ending with Lord Sandhurst. When so serious a charge is made against one in his high position—a charge which every man in the Army feels as a reflection on the profession in which he takes a pride; when it has been the occasion of controversy for many months between Lord Sandhurst and the War Department, raising the whole question of the relations between the Commander of the Forces in Ireland and the Horse Guards, and between the Horse Guards and the Secretary of State; when that correspondence has issued in Lord Sandhurst being coerced into refunding money which he has received, thereby implying an admission against which his whole nature revolts that he received it improperly; and when, moreover, it has been almost suggested by the right hon. gentleman's predecessor that that question, which the right hon. gentleman thinks is not one for the consideration of Parliament, should be brought before Parliament and submitted to its decision, it becomes a question of importance to every member of the House, far more interesting than nine-tenths of the Blue-books which are distributed among us without any regard to their importance. I read that correspondence when I first saw this motion on the paper, and knowing the accuracy and business habits of the hon. gentleman the member for Glasgow, I assumed that he had good grounds for what he stated in it. I, therefore, wished to see more of what appeared to be a very painful subject, particularly after the tone and manner of the right hon. gentleman the Firt Lord of the Treasury in offering to give precedence to the hon. member. I went to the Library and read the papers most carefully, and, I must say, a more painful correspondence as regards an individual or a more important correspondence as regards public interests it has never been my fortune to peruse. It is one of the very gravest accusations I have ever known put on the notice paper of the House. Besides, the hon. member for Glasgow does not do this of his own motion or on his own responsibility. He does it as the mouthpiece of the War Department. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Anderson—I rise to order. I beg to give that an unqualified contradiction. ("Hear," and a laugh.)

Mr. Horsman—My hon. friend has quite mistaken what I have said. What I mean is this, that this inquiry was originated by the War Office. The charge against Lord Sandhurst was originated in the office of the Secretary of State for War. The judgment pronounced against Lord Sandhurst was pronounced by the War Department. The penalty exacted from him was exacted by the War Department, and my hon. friend merely follows in the wake of the War Department. (Hear, hear.) He has stated the charges and the grounds on which they rest, but, he adds, Parliament will go a great deal further and "mark with a stronger censure than the mere return of money wrongly received." I say these are the severest charges which, in my Parliamentary experience, I have known placed on the notice papers of this House. I quite believe, from the tone of the speech of my hon. friend, that he did not intend to imply more than is stated, but I know what was conveyed to my mind, and I believe to the mind of every member who first read the notice. The hon. member has shown from his own convictions of the case that it was quite certain to imply more than is expressed. What is really meant to be conveyed to everybody's mind by this motion? It speaks of "an absence from duty for 17 months out of 34." That is a truth; is it the whole truth? That "absence from duty" implies that the absence was voluntary and avoidable absence on pleasure, neglect of duty. That is what is implied. Then there is "his making repeated erroneous returns to the War Office"—that conveys to my mind that he made a false return. The words of the motion are that he had "misled the Accountant-General." It was not intended, but surely it is implied, that he had wilfully deceived the Accountant-General, and I think that will be conveyed to the minds of Lord Sandhurst's friends. Then it is said, "he received public money to which he was not entitled." After "misleading the Accountant-General" these words certainly conveyed to my mind that he had fraudulently and dishonourably received it, and when the motion adds that the mere return of the money was not a sufficient *amende*, I certainly thought it implied that Lord Sandhurst had admitted himself in the wrong; that he returned the money, and hoped that his fault would be condoned. All this I know was not intended by my hon. friend, but it was conveyed to my mind and to the minds of many other members of the House. Now, what are the facts? The right hon. gentleman who has just sat down said there were 17 months of absence, but four months in the first year Lord Sandhurst came [illegible] order of the War Office, to assist the Secretary of State for War in completing and carrying through the scheme for the re-organization of the Army. We were told that he was the "friend, philosopher, and guide" of the Secretary of State. (A laugh.) In fact, he "coached" the Secretary for War. (A laugh.) Lord Sandhurst was ordered to remain in London, and not a day did he not give to the Secretary of State. He was never absent from his post—his presence was absolutely indispensable while the Bill was passing through this House. Well, the Bill passed through this House, but what happened in the other House? The Government had no friend in the other House (a laugh), and Lord Sandhurst was made a peer, giving up all to serve them. (A laugh.) He made speeches to order in the other House, and gave them every assistance, as he had done in this House. His whole time during the Session of Parliament was given to assist the Government to frame and to pass that measure. When he returns to Ireland his health breaks down—no wonder, after such hardwork—and he goes on sick leave. Then what becomes of the imputation—I admit not made in terms—that Lord Sandhurst was absent from his post? He was absent, but for three reasons—first, to assist the Government in framing their scheme of army reform and carrying it through this House; next, he had to accept the peerage and help them carry it through the House of Lords; lastly, his health broke down, and he was ordered by his physicians to get leave and address himself to the restoration of his health. Is not his absence, then, accounted for? (Cheers.) Was his absence in any respect voluntary or avoidable? His absence was on important public duty, for which those who sit on that (the front Opposition Bench) of all others ought to thank him (hear, hear); and so every generous mind in this House will consider it. (Hear, hear.) I have no knowledge or interest in this case but what I gather from the correspondence, and that correspondence tells me, so far as I can gather it, that there are two grave charges against Lord Sandhurst. I must say I never heard a question of a painful nature brought forward with better feeling than by my hon. friend. (Hear, hear.) It was impossible not to feel that he was acting in the discharge of a public duty, and not prompted by any personal feeling. There was no concealment of his absence—it was impossible he could be absent from his post for six months without the knowledge of the Horse Guards. Then there are his dealings with the Accountant-General and his receiving public money to which he was not entitled. That is a charge which Lord Sandhurst denies, and I will give the House the means of judging of its truth. But before doing so I will say one word as to the last point—that the mere return of money wrongly received is not a sufficient reparation. "The mere return of money!" That is a statement more than any other calculated to mislead the House and the public. My hon. friend says he returned the money wrongly received. Did he return the money? If you put a pistol to a man's head and say, "Your money or you life," and he gives you his purse, is that making you a present of his money? But that is precisely what was done with Lord Sandhurst. The War Office said, "Refund this money." Lord Sandhurst said, "I will not. That money is my right, and I will keep it." They insisted. Lord Sandhurst had no choice. He was at the mercy of the War Department. They could stop it out of his pay; they could dismiss him from his office; and Lord Sandhurst returned the money. It was extorted from him, with a strong protest on his part against the injustice and tyranny of the proceeding. (Hear, hear.) Is there one of these charges that is not disproved? Has it not been shown that there was no voluntary or avoidable absence?—that there was no deception of the Accountant-General and no warrant for the return of the money? But I now come to the most important part of the whole question. Did Lord Sandhurst receive public money, in the terms of the motion, to which he was not entitled? What are the facts? A military officer of high rank and position is appointed to command in Ireland. He has certain pay and allowances. The pay is £3 15s. 10d. a day, £1,000 a year for table-money, an allowance for servants, forage for six horses, and some additional allowances for lights and fuel. The question is whether he was entitled to draw his allowances while he held the office of Commander-in-Chief though he happened not to be in Ireland. Had he a right to draw this money when he was not at his post? That question has been raised in the War Office, and it would appear from what the right hon. gentleman has said that there was some obscurity as to the practice. He took some credit for not having pressed for repayment. But what is table-money? It is intended for the entertainment of the officers; but does it mean merely the expense of inviting a certain number of guests and giving them meat and wine? It is £1,000 a year given to a Commander-in-Chief to entertain the officers in Ireland. I am addressing gentlemen who are in the habit of entertaining, and I will ask my hon. friend the member for Reading (Sir F. Goldsmid) how far £3 would go in entertaining one of his parties at which I have been happy to be present. (A laugh, and "hear.") When the Commander-in-Chief goes to Ireland entertainment is obligatory upon him. He receives a niggardly amount for table-money and what does he do? He has to purchase plate, table linen, and to invest a considerable sum in purchasing other matters, and he relies upon being repaid during the five years for which he takes the office. He necessarily passes a portion of that time out of Ireland. He has a large establishment imposed upon him in virtue of the duties of his office, and when he comes to England is he to dismiss his servants, turn off his cook, and sell his horses, when he may return to Ireland in a month or six weeks? Is he to dismiss his establishment and are his table allowances to be cut off, and is he to have no income but his regimental pay to keep up the large establishment which he is compelled to maintain? Then he has forage allowance for six horses. Was he to sell them or keep them at his own expense for six months while he came to England? What is he to do? The fair thing would have been for the Secretary at War to say:—"You have been absent from a cause with which all must sympathize. We hope you will be soon restored to health, and we shall not insist upon your dismissing your establishment and selling your horses. You may go back any day, and we hope you will go back soon." Lord Sandhurst acted on the belief that he was to return. He drew his allowances and never imagined that they would be withdrawn. But he was mistaken. On the 19th of July, 1872, he received this letter, stating, "In 1872 you were absent 149 days." The right hon. gentleman said that no one could grudge Lord Sandhurst his allowance during illness, but his predecessor took a different view. He said, "You have been absent 149 day—61 on Parliamentary duty and 88 from ill health. Your staff pay and allowances are inadmissible for 88 days." Was not that to withdraw his staff-pay and allowances during the period which my right hon. friend has said our sympathies with the invalid Commander-in-Chief would lead us to wish them to be continued? In March, 1873, Lord Sandhurst received a letter stating:—

> "For the year ending March, 1873, you were absent 153 days, 71 on Parliamentary duty and 17 on ordinary private affairs; and that staff-pay and allowances were accordingly inadmissible for 92 days. I enclose a statement, and unless you have any reason to allege against the sum being retrenched it must be repaid and brought to the credit of the Public Exchequer."

A question of principle had been raised on this. A military officer of high rank and antecedents—of high honour and trust, or he would not be appointed—goes to Ireland to command the army there. He makes his financial arrangements, which are necessarily expensive; and what is the basis on which he makes them? He is to have a salary and so much per annum, upon which he supposes he may rely; but it appears that a sum of £3 15s. a day may be cut off at any moment. There are accounts kept of where he is and what he receives, and he appears to have been watched as suspiciously as if he were a clerk who was shirking his duty. Every one of his movements was chronicled as accurately as if he were a returned ticket-of-leave man. ("Hear," and a laugh.) Now, was that the position in which a General who was Commanding-in-Chief in Ireland ought to be placed? (Cheers.) Take the special case of Lord Sandhurst as an individual. He earned distinction in the Crimea. He was for 12 years in high commands in India. When he returned to this country he became the adviser of the Secretary of State for War in the most important political change ever made in the constitution of the Army. Political and professional honours were heaped upon him, and he was finally sent to Ireland in a position of great honour and trust. And what is the matter in dispute? The whole question is about the construction of a warrant. Lord Sandhurst put one construction on the warrant regarding leave of absence and the War Office another. Lord Sandhurst maintained that he was right, and the War Office said he was wrong. The Secretary of State did not refer to one witness whose evidence might be adduced. The head clerk of a department, who had been 37 years in the War Office, stated that Lord Sandhurst's views were in accordance with the practice which had existed ever since he came to that office. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hardy—He was not a clerk in the War Office, but in the Pay Office, Dublin.

Mr. Horsman—Well, he had been for 37 years in the service. The question was one of pay and allowances during absence, and he supported the view taken by Lord Sandhurst. In this case there was might on one side and right on the other. Lord Sandhurst complained, but he succumbed, because there were on one side law and the technicalities of law, and equity and common sense on the side of Lord Sandhurst. Every military officer would be guided by the judgment of equity and common sense in preference to the quibbles of law. Well, Lord Sandhurst did not pay when called upon to do so. He resisted, remonstrated, and gave his reasons. He said, "I ought to have been informed that such a change was applicable to me. I claim the protection of the Secretary of State." And what said the Secretary of State? He stated that he had no power to concede at his own discretion pay and allowances which were not included in the Royal Warrant. Lord Sandhurst replied:—

> "I had always understood that it lay in the power of the Secretary of State, as a Ministerial officer, to interpret the warrant according to equity, and not according to the mere letter. It appears, however, that the latitude formerly exercised was now denied to the Secretary of State."

That shows that the whole question at issue was the construction of a warrant, and did not imply any concealment on the part of Lord Sandhurst. Well, Lord Sandhurst paid the money, and I can well understand the reluctance and humiliation with which the military authorities must have signed the order for the repayment of that money. The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief must have known that there was no precedent for withdrawing the pay and allowances from a general officer in the position of Lord Sandhurst when he was absent from ill-health. Still more he must have known that there was no precedent for compelling the repayment of the money when there was no imputation upon the honour of the recipient. The money was paid, and so far there was an end of the matter. But there was this anomaly, that, according to this interpretation, there was no Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, and no one entitled to receive the money payable to him. Lord Sandhurst was still discharging the duties of Commander-in Chief in Ireland, and was still responsible, and yet he was drawing no salary. His salary was, in fact, forfeited to the State, and came into the Imperial Exchequer. Lord Sandhurst appealed to the Secretary of State for protection. Protection for what? Not for protection for his pocket or his purse—it is not through the purse that you wound the feelings of a distinguished officer—but his honour. He appeals for protection for his honour—for protection to the honour of the Army to prevent its being tarnished in his hands. (Cheers.) It was the act of a member of an economical Government (cheers), of a Government which strongly sympathized with the Peace Society (cheers), and which no doubt intended that any money repaid should go towards decreasing the Estimates and swelling the surplus. (Cheers.) He thought probably that with the repayment of the money all the consequences to Lord Sandhurst were at an end. But the military authorities must have known better. They must have known that to Lord Sandhurst it was not a question of money. I think that the compelling Lord Sandhurst to refund this money was the shabbiest, the dirtiest proceeding (cheers and laughter) ever committed by any public department. But the military authorities, men brought up in the Army, must have known that the repayment of this money carried consequences with it. It enabled those who are not friendly to the Army to say that Lord Sandhurst would not have repaid the money if he had not known that he had wrongly received it, and that it had been fraudulently and dishonestly acquired. It is an impeachment on his honour which must blanch the cheek of any military man who took pride in his profession. It is not a mere question of pounds, shillings, and pence. It is for these reasons that I feel that Lord Sandhurst has been a very ill-used man. (Cheers.) He has not, however, been hardly used by my hon. friend behind me, who has ably discharged, with good feeling and perfect taste, a very invidious and painful duty. He has been ill-used by those who had not the courage to bring the matter forward in the House of Commons (cheers)—by those who, though they knew that an attack was made against an officer whose honour was unimpeachable, have, either through weakness or timidity, behaved in a manner for which they will receive neither the thanks of the country nor the thanks and confidence of the Army. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. R. Yorke observed that the charge made by the hon. member for Glasgow affected not only Lord Sandhurst, but also the late Government, and those who had permitted what he had complained of. He trusted that the House would permit him to bring under their attention a few facts in defence of Lord Sandhurst which had not been referred to in the course of the debate. Lord Sandhurst's reply to the charge, that no return of his showed any absence beyond the usual time for which pay and allowances could be drawn, was that on taking the command in Ireland he had ordered that no deviation from the practice which had up to that time obtained should be made, and that he gave no orders whatever upon this particular point. He had himself made inquiry into the practice under Lord Strathnairn, Lord Sandhurst's predecessor. The hon. member was proceeding to compare the returns furnished during successive years while Lord Strathnairn was in command with the actual absence of that nobleman from duty during the same period, when

Mr. Hardy rose to order. The hon. gentleman was referring to matters not before the House, and was, moreover, quoting figures which other returns in the possession of the War Office showed to be erroneous.

Mr. R. Yorke would not continue the subject further. He would content himself with appealing to the hon. gentleman, who had no doubt brought this question forward solely from a sense of public duty, to withdraw the motion (cries of "No, no!"), and to acknowledge that he had been misled. It was evident that the feeling of the House was whether the money refunded by Lord Sandhurst ought not to be repaid him, rather than whether Lord Sandhurst himself had improperly obtained it in the first instance. (Cheers.)

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman trusted that the House would permit him to make a few observations in answer to the very forcible attack made by the right hon. gentleman the member for Liskeard upon the late War Administration, on whose behalf he might claim to speak, inasmuch as he was principally responsible, being at the period when this occurred at the head of its financial branch. The right hon. gentleman had represented the whole proceeding as the mean act of a parsimonious Government (cheers) whose sole object was to swell the balance at the disposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Cheers.) The House might, however, be well informed that if that was the object of the Secretary of State for War, that consideration must have equally weighed, with the Commander-in Chief and other high military authorities, for not a letter was written or step taken in this matter without the entire concurrence of those gallant and distinguished officers, who probably had the interests of the service quite as much at heart as had the right hon. gentleman the member for Liskeard. (Cheers.) Lest the right hon. gentleman should feel alarmed at the prospect of any money being saved to the country by this transaction, he might add that the money thus undisposed of, having been voted for the General commanding the forces in Ireland and not spent upon Lord Sandhurst, had been paid to Major-General Newton and Sir Thomas Steele. (Cheers.) He was glad that the hon. member for Glasgow had repudiated any idea of imputing fraudulent motives to Lord Sandhurst. The view that had been taken of the matter by the late Secretary of State for War agreed precisely with that expressed by his right hon. successor, and the unanimous opinion of all whose opinion it had been proper to take was that Lord Sandhurst had a mistaken and exaggerated notion of the rights and privileges belonging to his high office, but that there had been no *mala fides* whatever in his conduct. (Hear, hear.) Everything had been perfectly open and aboveboard, and if any proof of this were wanted it would be amply found in the fact that he had sent signatures to be gummed on to the papers relating to the money in question, and this he would not have done if he had been anxious to hide the fact of his absence. The hon. member for Glasgow had said that the irregularity would not have been noticed but for the fact that he put a question on the subject in the House; but the circumstance of the signatures being gummed on would have at once, and had at once brought it to the notice of those at the War Office whose duty is was to check such returns, and this led to a disclosure of the whole of the proceedings. The right hon. member for Liskeard had alluded to the fact that Lord Sandhurst had spent a portion of his time in London in assisting in the deliberations connected with the passing of the Army Bill. It was quite true that Lord Sandhurst had been summoned to the War Office on that account, and there were few men who in such a matter had a better right to be summoned. He was an officer of great distinction, and had an experience of the Army in India such as few soldiers possessed. It had, therefore, been thought, both by the Duke of Cambridge and by Mr. Cardwell, that his advice and assistance would be most valuable, and so it proved to be. But when the right hon. gentleman went on to say that assistance had been continued in Parliament, and that Lord Sandhurst had been sent to the House of Peers as the only man who would support the Bill—thereby implying that he delivered speeches there in favour of the measure, which were very much made to the order of the War Office—the right hon. gentleman seemed to forget, if he had ever paid any attention to the fact at all, that Lord Sandhurst had spoken in the House of Lords in opposition to the Bill. (Cheers.) Now, the duty of the Secretary of State in this question had been perfectly plain. It was much to be regretted that the correspondence had not been printed, because it would have enabled hon. members to judge better of the arguments which had been used on both sides. The truth was—and it had been brought out already by a quotation from one of the letters—that the Secretary of State for War had no power to go beyond the limits of the Royal Warrant. The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Horsman) was of opinion that the Secretary of State should be guided by equity and common sense, which meant, probably, the most lavish liberality, and giving to every one whatever he chose to ask. ("No, no.")

Mr. Horsman explained that he had merely followed in that remark the evidence of a clerk of long experience in the Department, who had said that it was the practice to be guided by common sense and equity in these matters.

Mr Campbell Bannerman understood the argument of the right hon. gentleman to be that it was not the Secretary of State, but a clerk in the office, who was to interpret the Royal Warrant. (Hear, hear.) There was a passage in the Royal Warrant which stated as plainly as possible that Staff pay and allowances were to be paid solely for services locally rendered. (Hear, hear.) That applied to every officer in the service, from the highest to the lowest; and Lord Sandhurst's contention had been that his office, being so high, raised him in this matter above the law. The same course would be taken with the most junior officer in the service as had been taken with Lord Sandhurst, and the hon. member for Glasgow was wrong in implying that this was a case in which the big fish got out of the net, while the small fish were caught. When any return sent in by an officer was found to be inaccurate the officer was called upon to correct it, and if he had claimed too much, and the money had been paid to him, he was called upon to refund it. The case occurred every day, and no further step was taken against any officer unless there was reason to believe that his conduct had arisen from some evil motive. If there had been a mere misapprehension, or mere misinterpretation of the Royal Warrant, there would certainly be no further step taken. (Hear, hear.) That was precisely what had happened in the case of Lord Sandhurst. With regard to Lord Strathnairn—who had been mentioned by the hon. member for East Glocester—it had been ascertained that he had never during the time he was in Ireland acted on the principle adopted by Lord Sandhurst. It was true, as had been said, that Lord Sandhurst, during a part of the period of his absence, had been in attendance in Parliament as a member of the House of Peers, and that military officers who were members of Parliament were always allowed leave from their military duties in order that they might discharge their Parliamentary functions. But to continue under these circumstances pay and allowances that were intended exclusively for local services was quite another matter. (Hear, hear.) There was no precedent for doing that, and therefore the plea on the ground of attendance on Parliament fell to the ground. Believing that Lord Sandhurst's conduct had been altogether innocent and honest, he hoped the House would not accede to the motion of the hon. member for Glasgow.

Mr. Anderson expressed a willingness to withdraw the motion, but

The House refused permission, and the motion was then put and negatived.

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